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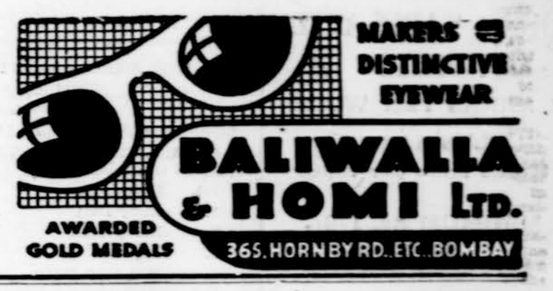
The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVII NO. 300 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1949 PRICE 2 ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY



Marching Eight Miles, City Millmen Shout:

Give Us Work, Houses, Or Get Out

BIG LABOUR RALLY HITS GOVERNMENT

Asoka Mehta Threatens General Strike

BOMBAY, Sunday.

OVER 20,000 city workers drawn from nearly fifty labour unions met at Chaupatty this evening after completing an eight-mile route march and shouting 'Kam dho, Makan dho, nahi tho, hukmat chod dho' (give work, give house, or quit government) and other slogans criticising the Government's economic policy.

A detachment of mobile police accompanied the demonstration all along the route.

At Chaupatty, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Asoka Mehta, Mr. Harris and Mr. N. M. Dandwate.

Mr. Asoka Mehta addressing the biggest labour rally in the city's history declared that if the Government of Bombay did not outline a clear policy envisaging solutions of the problems of increasing unemployment and housing shortage of industrial labour in the City within one month's time, the Socialist Party would call for a general strike, so that all mills factories, shops and other establishments would be closed indefinitey.

The Bombay Ministers often contended, continued Mr. Mehta, that building construction was held up for want of building materials. He wondered where the building materials came from for the construction of cinemas and other luxury houses that were being built in the city.

Mr. Mehta further warned the Government against conceding the demand of 25 per cent increase in rent, recently made by the landlords. Such a step would never be tolerated by the tenants who were in a far larger number than the landlords, he added.

Mr. M. Harris in a brief speech called upon the workers to remain united.

By about 3 p.m. thousands of workers had rallied in the Kamgar Maidan, Parel. Led by Mr. Asoka Mehta Socialist leader, the procession started from the maidan under strong police escort and after going as far as Dadar via Parel Road, turned back, and thereafter wending its way to Tilak Bridge, traversed the whole length of Portuguese Church Road, Delisle Road Byculla, Bhendi Bazar, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum, to terminate ultimately at Chaupatty.

POLICE DIVERSION

The processionists also bore placards showing statistical data about the comparative unemployment and accommodation figures in other countries.

Another procession of about 10,000 workers organised by the A.I.T.U.C. in protest of the Government's labour policy, started from Lal Baug at an identical hour and was about to meet the Socialist-sponsored procession near Delisle Road, but it was diverted by the police to a different route.

SANE GURUJI TO FAST

BOMBAY, Sunday.

SANE GURUJI, well-known Socialist leader, will undertake a fast unto death from December 24, his 51st birthday, as a protest against the Bombay Government's circular sent to all Government-aided educational institutions asking their teachers and students not to take part in politics.

This announcement was made by Mr. Ram Kolatkar on behalf of the Rastra Seva Dal at the close of the Socialist-sponsored meeting at Chowpatty this evening.

Mr. Kolatkar stated that a public protest meeting against the Government's circular will be held at Shivaji Park on December 24 under the auspices of the Rastra Seva Dal as the circular most affected their organisation, the volunteers of which are mostly students.

TALKS ABOUT GHETTOLAND

In Cape Town, On February 6

PRETORIA, Dec. 19 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa are to hold preliminary talks in Cape Town on February 6 to discuss the possible summoning of a Round Table Conference on the Indian question in South Africa, the Department of External Affairs announced today.

The discussion will include the question of what subjects should be considered by the full conference, it was added.

India, which then included Pakistan, withdrew her High Commissioner and imposed trade sanctions on South Africa in 1946 as a protest against the enactment by the Smuts Government of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act.

The Ministry of External Affairs, India, has also made an announcement to the same effect.

POLICE OFFICERS STABBED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18 (PTI): Two police officers, attached to the Mahesh police station, in Serampore subdivision (Hoogly District) were stabbed today by unknown persons and deprived of their firearms. They were set upon, they said, while returning to their headquarters after having declared unlawful a Communist-sponsored meeting in the area. Their attackers escaped on bicycles.

Police reinforcements from Serampore, who soon arrived, took into custody about 12 persons in this connection.

TENSION IN BANGKOK

Fear Of Reds

BANGKOK, Dec. 18 (PTI-Reuter).—Security patrols were today touring potential trouble spots in Bangkok's Chinatown, home of 300,000 Chinese, as a precautionary measure against rumoured Communist action.

Last night, police and troops armed with rifles and machineguns threw roadblocks across main thoroughfares linking Bangkok with the airport and the principal military zones, after reports of unrest among Thailand's armed forces.

The Thailand Government intends to carry on its policy of resisting Communism, it was officially stated today, Defence Chiefs, according to usually reliable sources, have the gravest doubts of the nation's ability to withstand prolonged pressure from a Chinese "fifth column."

More Crushing Now

KANPUR, Dec. 18 (PTI): Eighty-four of 92 working sugar factories in the United Provinces and Bihar started crushing from December 16, as against 35 factories which were working in these two Provinces by this date last year, announces the Indian Sugar Syndicate, Kanpur.

The total number of U.P. and Bihar sugar factories which had started crushing by December 12 were 49 and 18 respectively.

Conference On Sugar

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18, (PTI): Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, is expected to return to Delhi from Pilani tomorrow. He will attend the ministerial conference on the sugar situation in the country in the afternoon. The two-day conference which begins tomorrow will be attended by the Premiers of some Provinces and Ministers of other Provinces and States.

Bulgarian Election

SOFIA, Dec. 18, (PTI-Reuter): The streets of Bulgaria's capital rang with songs and slogans from dawn today as the first voters in the country's third general election since the war went to the polls to elect 239 candidates to the People's Assembly for a four-year period.

Move To Remove Mysore Maharaja

BANGALORE, Dec. 18: Mr. Nijalingappa told the PTI before he left here for Bombay that it was generally felt that the Mysore ruler was in the way of bringing the two parts of Karnataka together. Efforts were now being made and in many parts of Mysore there was a move to remove the institution of the Maharaja. The movement was gaining strength, the KPCC leader added.

Mr. Nijalingappa expressed his firm conviction that in the new set up the rulers had no place in India and the sooner the institution was liquidated, the better for the country.

He added that during the last two years in Mysore certain reactionry elements were trying to boost the Maharaja. "I also suspect that a king's party is being evolved in Mysore. Anti-Congress elements are being strengthened".

POLICE CHIEF INJURED IN SOUTH CALCUTTA

Riotous Mob Hurls Bombs, Attacks Trams

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18 (P.T.I.).

AN Assistant Commissioner of Police and four policemen were injured when bombs were thrown at a police party by a riotous mob in South Calcutta tonight.

The police first used tear gas and later opened fire to disperse the mob, some of whom were attacking running tram cars. No one was injured as a result of police firing.

The disturbance followed a meeting under the auspices of the Communist-sponsored Trade Union Congress, "to condemn the police action" in connection with the disturbance in Presidency Jail on December 15, in which over 24 prisoners and about 12 police men had been injured.

A procession was taken out and the demonstrators raising slogans marched past the Alipore Central Jail. As they reached the junction of Russa Road and Hazra Road, some of the crowd hurled bombs at the policemen accompanying the procession. After tear gas failed to disperse the mob, seven rounds were fired by the police.

A section of the crowd later reassembled on Russa Road and started attacking running tram cars. The driver of a tram car was injured by an exploding bomb.

The situation was brought under control shortly after 10 p.m.

The Asistant Commissioner of Police South District and an armed constable who were among those injured, were admitted to the Presidency General Hospital, their case being rather serious, according to a West Bengal Government Press Note.

The other injured policemen were: one wireless operator and two drivers of police vans. One wireless van was damaged by bombs, the press note added.

WORKERS' MARCH IN THE CITY

A workers' march on the lines of the kisans' march in U.P. was organised by the Socialist Party in Bombay on Sunday afternoon. In response to the call, mill workers and kisans from neighbouring districts joined the procession. Photo shows (top) Socialist leaders leading the procession (bottom) a view of the procession.

NO SATYAGRAHA ON KARNATAKA ISSUE

K.P.C.C. Chief Says, All They Want Is A Compromise

BOMBAY, Sunday.

MR. S. NIJALINGAPPA, President of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, stated here tonight that "there is no question of satyagraha" on the issue of the formation of a separate province. "If there is a compromise on the question between the Congress High Command and the K.P.C.C., I am sure the people of Karnataka will be substantially satisfied."

He said that he was "optimistic" about the results of his mission to Delhi.

Mr. Nijalingappa who arrived in the city this afternoon from Bangalore, told journalists: "The people of Karnataka are intolerant of delay in the formation of a separate province of Karnataka.

"Public opinion cannot be ignored any longer. Therefore the Provincial Congress executive, which knows fully well the feelings of the people and feels along with them the sense of frustration, had to express its opinion on the present position in its recent resolution."

PEOPLE'S WISH

Giving an idea of the general opinion prevailing in Mysore on this issue, Mr. Nijalingappa said that "the people's wish both inside and outside Mysore is for a United Karnataka and the Constituent Assembly of Mysore has accepted this principle."

The K.P.C.C. also had so far no objection to the Rajpramukh of Mysore remaining as the constitutional head for the whole of Karnataka. "Therefore, both the responsible political bodies have agreed on this question, and I feel that the time is ripe for a Karnataka province being formed", he declared.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Mr. Nijalingappa said that the Karnataka province would be self-sufficient in every way in ten years, and as for administration, there was "a ready-made capital in Bangalore." There was also an efficient administrative machinery in Mysore and the Civil Service.

"There is no question of rebellion on this issue,' he declared. Clarifying the stand of the KPCC on this issue, he said: "The decision is an indication of the feelings of the people that they are not in a mood to tolerate delay. What they now wish for is understanding and sympathy."

The President of the Karnataka Congress agreed, in answer to a question, that they would have waited "if Andhra had not been decided upon." He said: "Now one province is being formed, so let the process grow. We cannot carry on any constructive work in our areas. If the province is formed, it will give a new spirit to the people and we can apply ourselves to other constructive work."

READJUSTMENT

Mr. Nijalingappa said there could be a compromise on the following lines: "Supposing the Andhra province is to become definite, the boundaries and other questions have to be decided. A time limit could also be set to the working out of these questions. I am convinced that a readjustment of the provinces on rational lines will certainly contribute to better integration of national life. It would not militate against national integrity. It is not division, but readjustment that we ask for."

He is leaving for Delhi tomorrow morning by air to attend the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board. The KPCC had so far sent 24 resignations from its members to the Board. Two more resignations would be forwarded to it shortly. Four non-Congressmen had also sent in their resignations.—PTI.

TIME UNRIPE TO FORM KARNATAK

Mysore M.L.A.s' Telegram

BANGALORE, Dec. 18 (PTI): Forty-one members of the newly formed Mysore Legislative Assembly (former State Constituent Assembly) have made a joint representation to the Government of India that the time is not now opportune for the unification of Karnataka including Mysore.

In a telegram to the Government of India, they say that taking note of the "sense to which the Karnatak unification propaganda has gone" and also having taken note of its possible repercussions in the country at such difficult times as these, the signatories "believe that any such move now is not in the best interests of either Kannadigas or of Indians as a whole and that in any event the time for it is not opportune".

The signatories number 41 in the house of 76 and among them are front-ranking men in the public life of the State.

Opposition To Hindu Code Bill

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18, (PTI): A deputation, led by Pandit Mauli Chandra Sharma, representing various interests in opposition to the Hindu Code Bill, waited today on the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, and urged him to reconsider the decision to proceed with the bill.

The deputation consisted of the representatives of the Arya Samaj, Sanathan Dharm, R.S.S. Jains, Sikhs and several women's organisations.

PAKISTAN'S NEW CLAIM REFUTED

Kashmir's Accession Quite Legal

MR. BAJPAI'S REPLY TO GURMANI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18 (UPI).

THE new claim by Pakistan that the Standstill Agreement between Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan debarred the State from lawfully acceding to India is answered in a letter which Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary General, Ministry of External Affairs wrote to the Commission on November 21, 1949 forwarding the comments of the Government of India on Mr. Gurmani's letter of October 1, 1949 to the Commission, which is now published as an annexe to the Commission's report to the Security Council.

The Standstill Agreements, the Secretary-General pointed out, were agreements about matters like customs, communications, posts and telegraphs, civil supplies and the like, and there were no question whatsoever of these arrangements covering foreign relations or defence.

He also mentioned that on the date on which the Government of Jammu and Kashmir State approached the Pakistan Government with the request that the two enter into Standstill Agreements, a similar request was addressed to the Government of India also.

"That the Jammu and Kashmir State should have simultaneously asked both Pakistan and India to enter into Standstill Agreements which involved control of the State's foreign relations and defence has only to be mentioned to be dismissed as impossible", he added.

VALIDITY OF ACCESSION

The Secretary-General also refuted the claim made by the Pakistan Minister that the Maharaja had no authority to execute an Instrument of Accession and the accession was brought about by violence and fraud.

Apart from the validity of the accession on legal and constitutional grounds, the Secretary-General also stressed, after narrating the events prior to accession, that "it is difficult to understand why the Maharaja, faced with invasion, had no authority to turn to a friendly neighbour or aid which accession would make lawful.

That this request for accession had the support of Sheikh Abdullah, leader of the most representative popular party in the State, and that the people of the State offered such resistance as lay in their power to the invaders should be sufficient evidence of the support which the demand for accession had, not only from the ruler but from the majority of the inhabitants of the State."

Other subjects dealt with in this letter are the question of disbandment and disarmament of the Azad Forces and the treatment of the sparsely populated mountainous regions in the north of the State.

(Details on Page 7)

INFLOW OF AMERICAN CAPITAL

U. S. Businessmen To Meet Delhi Officials

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

American businessmen in Delhi will be meeting the Secretaries of the Industry, Commerce and Finance Departments at an informal conference tomorrow, it is learnt, to understand each other's view point in order to facilitate the flow of American capital to India.

MINORITY REPORT ON KASHMIR

Chyle's View Same As India's

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 18 (PTI).

Indian circles closely connected with the Kashmir issue said today that some of the points raised by Doctor Oldrich Chyle, of Czechoslovakia, in his minority report, "closely approximated to the Indian position."

These points related to the arbitration proceedings, the future of the "Azad" Kashmir forces, the northern areas and the abandonment of the joint political conference.

These sources said that the decision to ask General McNaughton of Canada to explore the possibilities of a preliminary understanding on the disputed points "opened up a fruitful line of approach."

In an open debate, they said, the opposing sides frequently felt themselves compelled to take up a certain position from which they could not afterwards withdraw, whereas in private discussions they could express their point of view freely and ask for explanations from the other side.

There was general tribute for the Canadian chairman of the Council, who, though due to withdraw at the end of the month, had accepted his task with alacrity and had already made some progress when Norway's proposal was accepted by the Council.

The Norwegian proposal requested General McNaughton to hold "private informal talks with both parties with a view to finding a mutually satisfactory basis for dealing with the Kashmir problem."

COMMENTS

LONDON: Pending official comment from Washington and London, informed observers here make two main comments on the accusations contained in the minority report (says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent).

(One) that the Truman-Attlee appeals were in the form of personal and confidential letters to the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan and were consequently of an entirely informal nature.

(Two) that, far from trying to circumvent or undermine the authority of the United Nations, as the minority report seems to imply, the appeals attempted to reinforce the United Nations by urging both sides in the general interests of peace to accept the latest proposals of the Kashmir Commission.

(Dr. Chyle's Report on page 8)

JUBILEE VOLUMES ON NEHRU

Presentation Soon

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18. (PTI): The two diamond jubilee volumes—one in Hindi and the other in English—prepared by the Nehru Abhinandan Granth Board to commemorate Prime Minister Nehru's sixtieth birthday, will be presented to him on January 28, 1950, it is learnt.

Each 900-paged the volumes include tributes to Pandit Nehru's leadership by national and international leaders of public opinion and of literature. Among those who have contributed articles to the volume are the Governor-General Rajagopalachari and the Deputy Prime Minister Patel.

The volumes took eighteen months for completion and over 1,200 typed sheets of matter for each volume were stated to have gone under making.

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For sale: 1948 oldsmobile colour Lakeside green. Done 11,000 odd miles. Owner-driven. Rs. 16,500 or near offer. Contact 11, Grant Road, Bangalore 1.

6660

MEDICAL ADLETS

Fruito-sol Drives Away Indigestion, Constipation. Avoids Scurvey, Rickets, Beri-Beri. Purifies Blood, Invigorates body. Stockists wanted immediately. Apply: Mail—India, Bombay 19. —(1452)

BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Read.... "Cricket Thrills" by Gulamali Habib. contains beautiful pictures, articles cartoons. Price -/8/- annas only. Available everywhere or from Publishers: Streamline Agency, 195, Hornby Rd. Bombay.

(1451)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Secondhand Cards, Slubbings, Inters, Rovings and Spinning Frames in first class running condition. Machines recently replaced from working Cotton Mill will be preferred. Reply giving detailed particulars to Box No. 6608 "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

The Premier Life & General Insurance Co. Ltd., Madras, the largest Motor Insurance Company of South India, having an annual premium income of over Rs. 10,00,000 invites applications from respectable persons for Principal Agency in unrepresented area on most lucrative and attractive terms. (6630)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Landlords have only one opportunity in a year to get rateable values of their properties reduced to pay lesser Municipal Taxes. Write Taxation Relief & General Agencies (Regd.), Examiner Building, Fort, Bombay. (1438)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Shop at Decora for Italian and American tapestry fabrics, plain and printed everglaze American Chintz Czech cut and painted glassware etc., etc. 97A Queen's Road Bombay 1. (6778)

PUBLIC NOTICES

WASTE FOR SALE 1-1-50|30-6-50.

HARD and SOFT WASTE for Sale at Simplex Mills Co. Ltd., Tender Forms available from Head Office—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort. Tenders with a Deposit of Rs. 500|- in Cash should reach Head Office by 4-00 p.m. (S.T.) on Tweithy-seventh December, 1949.

(6642)

G.I.P. RAILWAY
AUCTION SALE NOTICE

DISPOSAL of empties and other condemned commodities available in the Railway Grainshops will be done by public auction at the grainshops godown at (1) Poona, (2) Sholapur, (3) Bhusaval and (4) Igatpuri on January 2, 4, 9 and 11, 1950, respectively at 11 hours.

Particulars of quantities available and conditions governing the auction sale can be obtained free of charge from the office of the Assistant Controller of Grainshops, G. I. P. Railway, Poona.

(6619)

TENDERS FOR PRINTING

THE SERVICES of a fully equipped and efficient printing press with stereos and block making departments are required for the printing of "The Indian Listener", the English programme journal of All India Radio on contract for an initial period of three years. The contract may be extended for a period of 2 years if so desired by Government. Only printing firms or presses possessing the requisite experience, financial resources, up-to-date equipment and capacity to handle this work easily, need apply.

Intending tenderers will be required to tender for the work in the prescribed tender form which together with a copy of 'Conditions of Contract' can be had from the Director-General, All India Radio, Broadcasting House, New Delhi, on payment of Rupee One per tender form by Money Order. Tenderers will be required to deposit with each tender Rs. 1,000/- as earnest money in the manner prescribed

The last date for the receipt of tenders in the prescribed form is 19-1-1950, 3 p.m.

C. N. SEN
for DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
All India Radio,
NEW DELHI.
6654

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
TENDER NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF TOOR DALL, MOOG DALL, JAGREE AND SOAP.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, with samples, are invited for the supply of the following:—

No.	Description	Quantity.
1.	Toor Dall	.. .. 550 Bengal Maunds.
2.	Moog Dall	..up to 900 Bengal Maunds.
3.	Jagree	..up to 1000 Bengal Maunds.
4.	Washing Soap	..up to 13000 Bars, weighing approximately 44|45 Tolas per Bar.

2. The Envelope containing the Tender should be sealed, addressed to the Agent & General Manager, The Barsi Light Railway Company, Ltd., Kurduwadi, and superscribed "Tender for Soap' Etc.". GOOD QUALITY IS ESSENTIAL.

3. The Tenders should reach this office on or before 23rd December, 1949. The rates quoted should be per Bengal Maund for items 1 to 3.

4. The successful Tenderer will have to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000|- as Security Deposit for the due fulfilment of the contract, for supply of each commodity, STRICTLY AS PER SAMPLE APPROVED, within 10 days of the acceptance of the Tender.

5. The Railway Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other Tender, nor is it bound to assign any reason therefor.

AGENT & GENERAL MANAGER.

Kurduwadi,
Dated 14th December, 1949. 6644

THE OXY-CHLORIDE FLOORING PRODUCTS LTD.
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, on Monday the 19th day of December 1949 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, for the year ended 31st March, 1949.
2. To sanction the declaration of Dividend on Ordinary Share and Bonus to Staff.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of two, who retire by rotation but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Share Register of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th to MONDAY, the 19th December, 1949, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
The Oxy-Chloride
Flooring Products Ltd.
A. FATAH & CO., LTD.
Managing Agents.

Bombay, dated 21-11-1949.

N.B.— The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 20th day of December, 1949 to those Ordinary Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the members of the Company on the 19th December, 1949 and Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his registered address except to holders of the Share Warrants, who should on and after the 20th day of December, 1949, apply to the Company for their Dividend along with their respective Share Warrants.

The Shareholders are requested to notify the Company any change of address.

The above Notice is addressed to the Shareholders of the Oxy-Chloride Flooring Products Ltd., and in particular to:
Lieut. M. Fatah & Subhan Fatah.

(6655)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED BEFORE 29-1-1950 preferably from persons domiciled in the Province of Bombay and displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan for the post of SAMPLING EXPERT IN THE ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS BUREAU, BOMBAY. PAY:— Rs. 440-920 PLUS cost of living allowance as admissible. Higher starting pay admissible. AGE:— Not less than 23 and not more than 30 years on 1-4-1950. No age limit for Bombay Government servants. QUALIFICATIONS:— (1) At least a 2nd Class M. A. or M. Sc. in Mathematics and (2) at least 2 years' post-graduate training in Statistics at a recognised Institute. (3) Experience of research preferably culminating in a doctorate degree. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bom-1" who will supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office.

(6652)

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for translating from English MSS printing and supplying G.I.P. Railway Half-yearly sheet time tables in Hindi, Marathi and Gujrathi. Tender form obtainable from the Stores Head Office, Giostore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy not refundable. Money order or Cash only. Closing date Monday 9th January 1950 at 3 P. M. (S. T.).

(6653)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED BEFORE 25-1-1950 PREFERABLY from persons domiciled in the Bombay Province and non-Muslim displaced persons from Pakistan settled in Bombay Province for the post of PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY at a Government Medical College. PAY:— Rs. 600-1100 PLUS cost of living allowance and such other allowances as may be admissible under the rules with the benefit of deputation abroad at Government expense for higher studies. Higher starting pay admissible in suitable cases. Private practise not allowed. QUALIFICATIONS: (1) Post-graduate degree in Medicine or F.C.P.S. in Medicine or Physiology or equivalent qualifications such as M. Sc. or Ph. D. in Physiology. (2) Experience of teaching Physiology of at least five years. AGE:— Not more than 40 years on 1-4-1950, relaxable in suitable cases. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay 1", who will supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain a form IN PERSON at the exchange office.

(6651)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts from candidates who are below 25 years of age (28 years in the case of Backward classes) domiciled in this Province and non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan.

POSTS:— (A) One Stenographer and (B) Six Typists, Scale of pay 75-5-140. E.B.-6-200 plus Dearness Allowance. Minimum qualification: Matriculation of a recognised University or Equivalent examination. The Stenographer would get in addition shorthand speed allowance as admissible.

Applications containing particulars regarding domicile, age, qualifications, experience etc. should reach the Director of Industries, Old Custom Yard, Fort, Bombay, on or before 27-12-49.

(6650)

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C.P. Akola, Amroti, Hubli, Hyderabad.

VINDHYA MERGER CONFERENCE

Armed Police To Keep Peace

LORDGANJ, (Jubbulpore), Dec. 18 (PTI): Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary to the States Ministry of the Government of India, arrived at Panna yesterday by air from Delhi and proceeded to Nowgonj by car to attend a Rulers Conference for considering the Vindhya Pradesh Unions future.

He was accompanied by the Maharaja of Panna, Uparajpramukh of the Union.

It is learnt that Rajpramukh, Uparajpramukh, and also four members nominated to the Constituent Assembly from the Vindhya Pradesh Union, will be asked to sign the merger deed with the neighbouring provinces.

Mr. Menon will visit Rewa after the Nowganj meeting and see the Rajpramukh who would not be able to attend the conference.

The Vindhya Pradesh Provincial Congress Committee has adopted a resolution opposing the Union's proposed merger. Lal Yadvendrasingh, President of the Rewa District Congress and Mannoolal Dwivedy, General Secretary of the Vindhya Provincial Congress have resigned.

Meanwhile, a hartal is being organised in Rewa to protest against the merger.

Four companies of special armed constabulary have been sent to Vindhya Pradesh from Jubbulpore to meet any emergency.

FIRE DESTROYS GOODS WORTH A LAKH

MADRAS, Dec. 18 (PTI): All the stalls at the shandy and fair held in connection with the annual festival of Kizhoor Temple near Payyoli (20 miles from Calicut) were destroyed as a result of a fire outbreak, says a Payyoli message.

Textile goods, copper, brass and other metal wares and fancy articles worth over a lakh of rupees were reported to have been destroyed.

FINANCING SCINDIA SHIPYARD

Government Exploring Ways And Means

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18 (PTI).

AN assurance that the Government of India would soon explore ways and means of financing the Scindia Shipyard at Visakhapattanam, was given by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply to a three-man deputation of the Scindia Shipyard Employees which met him and Mr. S. Boothalingam, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industry, this morning.

The deputation which consisted of Mr. G. Latchanna, President of the Scindia Shipyard Employees Union, Mr. C. Ramarao, President of the Staff Association and Mr. B. G. M. A. Narsingarao, General Secretary of INTUC (Visakhapattanam District) presented a memorandum to Dr. Mookerjee stressing the immediate necessity of starting production at the shipyard and imploring the Government to safeguard the interests of the workers who were now threatened with retrenchment.

Dr. Mookerjee told the deputationists that the main problem which was facing the Government was that of financing the yard. Once this was solved the other minor problems would automatically solve. When the yard commenced functioning the workers who had work would not be disturbed.

He hoped that a decision would be taken in the matter within the next few days.

COME TO BOMBAY

The deputation also met Mr. N. Dandekar, till recently Joint Secretary, Ministry of States, whose services have been lent to the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., for a period of three years. Mr. Dandekar asked the deputation to come to Bombay on December 21 for final discussions on this matter.

Earlier the deputation met Shri Khandubhai Desai, President, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Prof. N. G. Ranga, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Shri Kala Venkatarao, President and General Secretary, respectively of the All India Congress Committee.

THOUSANDS MARCH TO NOWGONG

Protest Against Merger

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

Thousands of people are marching to Nowgong where the future of Vindhya Pradesh is being decided at a conference between Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, State Ministry and 35 rulers of Bundelkhand states a message from Rewa.

These people are marching to Nowgong to demonstrate against the merger. Complete hartal is being observed in Rewa where transport services have been suspended for a week.

A deputation on behalf of All Parties Conference, Vindhya Pradesh will wait upon Mr. Menon to urge the abandonment of the merger and the early formation of an elected ministry.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

The 26th Session of the All-India Medical Conference will be held at Allanabad from 27th to 29th December 1949 in the Senate Hall of Allahabad University, under the Presidentship of Dr Chaman Lal M. Mehta, Bombay. The Working Committee and the Central Council of the Indian Medical Association will meet on 25th, 26th and 29th inst. respectively

An All-India Medical Exhibition is also being organised.

The Reception Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.K. Mukerji and with Dr. S. N. Basu as the Organising Secretary is busy finalising necessary arrangements to make the Conference a success and provide the guests with best of comforts. Separate accommodation for ladies, and gents is being provided within easy reach of the Conference.

In the Scientific Session there will be about two dozen papers of high academic and general interest to the profession besides Symposias on several diseases which are adversely affecting the health of the nation. Through the courtesy of the Director General of Armed Forces Medical Services, General K. S. Master, besides Scientific papers several members of the military medical personnel from different parts of India will be participating. All communications to be addressed to Conference Office, Allahabad Medical Association.

Prague International Fair In May

As a result of the reorganization of Czechoslovak national economy after the war, the Board of Administrators of the Prague International Fair has resolved to carry out the previously contemplated change-over from holding two fairs yearly to one a year. The Prague International Fair thus follows the line of the majority of other international fairs held annually

At the same time the duration of the Fair has been prolonged from 8 to 15 days, so that the total number of days of the Fair remains practically unchanged. The date of the Fair in the year 1950 has been fixed so that visitors to other European fairs held in the same season may have an opportunity of also visiting the Prague Fair.

TIGHTEN EVACUEE LAW IN INDIA

Sind Hindu Seva Samiti's Plea

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Sind Hindu Seva Samiti, Bombay, an organisation working for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees from West Pakistan, has given what they describe as "a few typical instances" of how the Pakistan Ordinance was working" to the determent of Hindu refugees from Western Pakistan". The Samiti said that the number of such instances which include cases of abduction, conversion, arson and murder, are multiplying.

The Samiti, in a 72-page booklet published here, also explained the working of the new Evacuee Property Law in Pakistan and compared it with that of the working of the law relating to evacuees in India.

Hundreds of houses, business premises and shops in Karachi had been sealed, without any valid reason or authority, the Samiti said. The publication also contained a photographic reproduction of a notice pasted on a shop in Karachi written in hand on ordinary paper "bearing neither any official seal nor letterhead and carries no signature."

The Samiti gave several instances in which the Hindu owners of residential premises in Karachi and in the interior were forced to vacate and in some cases permitted to remain if they paid rent to Government for tenements which for years had been their own.

The Samiti said: "While the question of exchange or sale of evacuee properties bristles with some difficulties it is unthinkable why Government of India have failed to secure form the Government of Pakistan the amounts of pension and provident funds which are to be paid to retired Government servants."

The Samiti, therefore, concluded that in order to ensure to the displaced persons a "fair compensation" for their properties left in Pakistan, the only immediate alternative was "to take charge of more properties in India of persons who have transferred their loyalty from India to Pakistan"

WITHDRAWAL OF CODE BILL DEMANDED

Direct Action Threatened

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18 (P.T.I): Karpatri Swami, the head of the anti-Hindu Code Bill Committee, in a letter to the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru said that he would be compelled to advise the people "to take to peaceful and non-violent direct action" in case the Hindu Code Bill was not withdrawn.

He described the action of the Government as a "constitutional outrage" and declared "the adamantine attitude of the Government as revealed in your policy statement in Parliament has shaken my belief in constitutional methods of seeking redress."

REFERENDUM ON HINDU CODE BILL

Prabhawati Raje's View

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18 (PTI): Rajkumari Prabhawati Raje, speaking on behalf of the All India Anti-Hindu Code Committee, told a press conference here today that the Indian Parliament was not competent to pass legislation on codification of Hindu Law.

A measure like the Hindu Code Bill, she said, could only be considered by the Legislature when there was a mandate from the people to do so. She suggested postponement of the bill and the holding of a referendum on it.

Former M.L.A. Seized

KARIMGANJ, (Assam), Dec. 18 (P.T.I.) Mr. Asaddudin Choudhury, ex-member, Assam Legislative Council and the local leader of the former Muslim League, was arrested today under the Assam Public Safety Act for alleged "anti-state activities".

OUR PAKISTAN NEWSLETTER:

SIND CABINET RESHUFFLE RUMOURS SET AT REST

Haroon Gets League Ticket For Sukkur-Rohri Seat

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI (By Airmail).

ALL speculation regarding the early reshuffle of the Sind Cabinet and Mr. Yusuf Haroon, the present Premier of Sind going out of it, has been set at rest with Mr. Haroon having been given League ticket for the Sukkur Rohri seat just vacated by Pakistan's Food Minister Pirzada Abdul Sattar.

Although the formal election is to take place on December 10, it could now be taken for granted that Mr Haroon will be elected to the Sind Assembly from this Constituency before the stipulated date of December 18 when he will complete his present non-M.L.A. term of 10 months. However, the opinion of the Sind Chief Court that Mr. Haroon being a voter from Karachi city alone, which has since been separated from Sind and put directly under the Centre, cannot seek election to the Sind Assembly from any constituency in the interior, still stands, and it is to be seen as to how this can also be put aside.

Ex-Premier M. A. Khuhro, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League and its Parliamentary Board, with whose support Mr. Haroon was first taken as the Premier of Sind and who has since some time fallen through with him, wwas compelled to grant Mr. Haroon the League ticket even though it meant his defeat in his efforts to overthrow Mr. Haroon from the premiership. However, Mr. Khuhro does not seem to be taking this defeat lying down and appears to be planning once again for gaining official power even though the Central Pakistan authorities are deadly against him.

All efforts of Mr. Khuhro will now have to wait till March 1950 when Mr. Haroon will be compelled to call the budget session of the Sind Assembly where the strength of the various groups could be measured. In the meantime Mr. Khuhro, in order to regain his lost power, has filed cases against the Governments of Sind and Pakistan for the removal of the ban against him of the membership of the Sind Assembly which was imposed on account of the findings of the Special Enquiry Tribunal.

SALE OF BALUCHI WOMEN

With a view to save Baluchi women from falling prey to the age-old custom of sale, purchase or even auction, Baluchi Girls Civil Liberties Society has been agitating for the abolition of such a nefarious custom.

Aisha Begum Buzdaar, Secretary of this Society has, in a press statement, made startling disclosures in this connection saying that even the official Political Courts in the Tribal area still continue to order the sale, auction and banishment etc. of Baluchi women.

Replying to the main contention for the continuation of such an evil custom, Aisha Begum says that 'the very law under which these Courts pass decrees for our sale, auction etc expressly forbids the passing of such decrees in as much as Section 9 of the Frontier Crimes Regulations says that a decree shall not give effect to any finding which is contrary to good conscience"?

Concluding, Aisha Begum says that our demand is so simple that no one should feel bound to oppose it. We only desire that we should not be sold, auctioned and banished by Government Courts. Once these courts give up patronising these evil practices, we will see how our menfolk pursue such heinous transactions.

ZAMINDARI ABOLITION

The Sind Hari Committee (Peasants Party), in a resolution adopted this week, urges upon the Government to fulfil its promises by abolishing the Jagirdari system in Sind at an early date. The Committee has further demanded that no compensation be given to zamindars and lands should be given to refugees and the Sindhi tillers of the soil.

The Committee, has, besides, impressed upon the Government that the agricultural lands abandoned by the migrating Hindus and allotted to Zamindars be re-allotted to the Sindhi and refugee peasants only.

Protests against the promulgation of Public Safety Ordinance of Pakistan still continue. Latest to join such ranks is the Sind Union of Journalists.

PENSIONERS HIT

Devaluation of the Indian rupee has had its effect on the pensioners also who have taken abode in Pakistan. They met last week at Lahore under the auspices of the Pakistan Pensioners Association and passed a resolution requesting the Pakistan Government to make good the loss sustained by refugee pensioners on account of devaluation of the Indian rupee.

The resolution further points out to the Pakistan authorities that as the Government of India has not accepted the rate of exchange fixed by the Pakistan Government, the cut on pensions is premature and unnecessary and therefore, they should be paid in full and then efforts be made to recover the exchange difference from the Government of India.

In the meeting, it was pointed out that 'time and again it has been said that Pakistan has been created with a view to save the seven crores of Muslim population in India from ruin. Now that a Muslim State has come into being, it was natural for the Muslims to flock to Pakistan. Officially they may be Indian pensioners but as a matter of fact, they are Pakistani Nationals now and as such they require to be saved from ruin at a critical time when their pensions have been affected adversely.

PAKISTAN CAPITAL

The Master Plan for the improvement and expansion of Karachi city—the Capital of the Pakistan Dominion, which was prepared by a foreign firm, has now been approved by the Pakistan authorities and work in this connection is expected to start from the beginning of 1950, it is learnt on good authority.

PAKISTAN TRYING TO GRAB ENTIRE NON-MUSLIM EVACUEE PROPERTY

Question Bound To Go To UNO Says Mohanlal Saxena

LUCKNOW, Dec. 18 (PTI).

MR. MOHAN LAL SAXENA, Minister for Rehabilitation, Government of India, today accused Pakistan of "attempting to grab the entire evacuee property left by non-Muslims in Pakistan".

Addressing representatives of displaced persons in Lucknow on Friday evening he declared that the Government of India would not tolerate it. The question, he said, was bound to go before UNO or some International Tribunal.

The Minister said that the Central Government had been accused of a weak-kneed policy in regard to the question of evacuee property. It had been suggested that the Government of India should retaliate by promulgating an ordinance similar to the one promulgated by Pakistan. If India imitated Pakistan ultimately India would lose more than she would gain.

"In India", he said, "we cannot do what Pakistan is doing. From a practical point of view it will be tactically wrong for us to approach any international tribunal with unclean hands".

The Minister deplored that some responsible people in this country should have organised an agitation and demonstrations against Evacuee Property Ordinance. It would have been better, he said, if they had approached the Government with constructive suggestions.

RAJAJI TO VISIT HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, Dec. 18 (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, will arrive in Hyderabad on December 19, and stay in the city till December 22.

The Governor-General will leave Hyderabad for Aurangabad on December 22 and after visiting the famous Ellora and Ajanta Caves, will proceed to Delhi on December 24.

According a hearty welcome to "Our Rajaji", Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister of Hyderabad, said in a statement that this would be the first visit to this ancient State and its capital by an Indian Governor-General.

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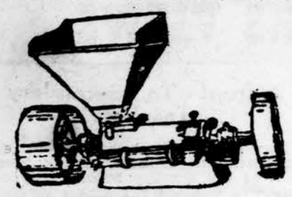

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily 3 Shows: 3, 6-15 & 9-30 p.m.
JAI HIND & RIVOLI
(Byculla) (B. B. Matunga)
Daily 4 Shows: 11-45 a.m.
3, 6-15 & 9-30 p.m.

RANJIT'S
NAZAARE
6TH WEEK WEST END
Daily: 3, 6-15 and 9-30
BROADWAY & BANDRA

Amrutanjan
BRAND
RINGWORM
OINTMENT

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

HINDU: Magar Vad 30 2006.
MUSLIM: Safar 28 1369.
PARSI: Tir 18 1319.
SUNRISE 7-6 A.M.
SUNSET 6-6 P.M.
HIGHTIDE 11-08.
LOWTIDE 05 46. 17-24.

Today's Engagement

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Meeting today (Monday) at 3 P.M. (B. T.).

STAMP ACT AMENDMENT: After receipt of assent of the Governor-General of the Indian Union, the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1949, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of December 15, 1949.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Mr. M. A. Master, former General Manager of "Scindias," and an authority on Shipping will speak on "Indian Shipping in Independent India," at Green's today (Monday) at 6-30 P.M. Mr. Master has consented to answer questions at the end of his talk.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: General meeting at 3-40 p.m. Corporation Hall.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: 61st birthday celebration of Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, President of the Chamber, at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Mr. M. Naik, Nimbalkar, Development Minister, Bombay, will preside 4 p.m.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Lecture by Mr. M. A. Master on "Indian shipping in an independent India", at Green's, 6-30 p.m.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS: Lecture by Prof. A. W. Ashby, Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute of Oxford, at the University School of Economics at 5-30 p.m. Subject: Britain's battle for food."

RECEPTION TO MISS MANIBEN KARA: At Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, at 6-30 p.m.

"HAT SPEECHES": at YOU. Cama Library Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Foodgrains Investigation Committee

The Foodgrains Investigation Committee set up by the Government of India will meet at 11-30 a.m. today (Monday), in the Select Committee Room, second floor, Council Hall, Bombay. The terms of reference of the Committee cover a wide range of subjects from the procurement of food-grains from cultivators to their distribution to consumers through ration shops. Consumers' Societies, trade associations and others who desire to meet the Committee may do so at the time and place mentioned above.

Shah Of Persia Thanked

BOMBAY, Sunday.—To express thanks to His Imperial Majesty Mohamed Reza Shah Pahelvi, Shah of Persia, for conferring the title of His Royal Highness on the Aga Khan, a meeting was held at the Recreation Chambers this evening, which was attended by the Vice-Consul of Iran, Mr. Ali Mohamed Mecklai, head of the World Ismailia Association, Sir Sultan Chinoy, Mr. and Mrs. Haji, Mr. Ibrahim Mistry, President of the Social Workers' Group and others. Alijah Abdullahbhai Soomar Shivji presided. Alijah Gulamhusein S. Thawer, J. P. and the Vice-Consul of Iran Mr. Shahdan also spoke.

Wheeler's Token Strike

BOMBAY, Sunday: The A. H. Wheeler and Co., Bookstall Employees' Union had been trying since last nine months to secure regulated hours of work, living wages and security of service as established by law.

The Company having failed to meet the just demands and having deliberately ignored the established law, the workers will go on a token strike on January 10 from 6 a.m. to 12 noon.

Government House News

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Rani Maharaj Singh attended Divine Service at All Saints Church.

The Governor of Bombay presided over the Grand Variety Entertainment of the United Youths' Cultural Organisation of Indian Youths at Sunderbai Hall, Bombay.

Rani Maharaj Singh attended the 13th Christmas Anniversary Function of the Kanarese Protestant Christian Association.

Her Highness the Maharani Shantadevi Baisaheb of Baroda the Yuvraj of Baroda, Princess Mrinalini of Baroda, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, Mr. S. S. Vasist and Nawabzada Iqbal Mohammad Khan came to dinner.

TILLER WILL BE OWNER OF THE LAND

Mr. Morarji Desai Outlines Agrarian Relief Measures

BOMBAY, Sunday.

THE processes which will ultimately make the tiller of the soil the owner of the land and agriculture a paying profession, were outlined by Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, Government of Bombay, in a recorded talk in Hindustani, broadcast from the Bombay station of All-India Radio, on December 18.

"We have to do away with those conditions which make village life tedious and manual labour low and at the same time we have to strengthen and stabilise our agriculture. The village life will have to be made prosperous and manual labour glorified and given it proper place in society. If we lag behind in this, I am afraid, we will not be able to keep pace with the other nations of the world", said Mr. Desai.

Speaking about the tenancy reforms in India, Mr. Desai said, "In every Province of the country, a movement has been launched to solve the difficult problem of land and agriculture. The respective legislatives have also passed the necessary laws. As regards Bombay, the whole question can be split up into two groups; the first is to put an end to the exploitation of those who actually till the land and the second is gradually to make the tillers of the land, the owners of it".

COMPENSATION

Referring to the abolition of zamindari system, Mr. Desai said, "Some people think that land should be taken away from the owners without paying any compensation to them. This is the fascist way of the Communists, and there are very few people who would advocate such an ideology. The alternative is to remove the absentee zamindars and land owners on payment of compensation. Even for the Government, it is difficult to provide the huge amount required for the payment of compensation. From the policy that we have adopted from the time of the first Congress Ministry in 1937 and the laws that we have passed, it is evident that we have to deal patiently in the case of the problem of land and in connection with the establishment of a classless society based on the principles of Sarvodaya. In order to achive this ideal, it is necessary to take into consideration all sides of the life of the workers.

PROTECTION OF TENANTS

"Our main question is to reduce the rights of zamindars. The task of making tillers of the land the owners of the same cannot be suddenly performed. It is, therefore, our first duty to inspire the workers to do their work with confidence.

"As part of agrarian reforms, we also undertook the abolition of antidated land tenures and the bringing of those lands under the Rayatwari tenure. We have already abolished the Bhagdari tenure in Broach district, Narwadari and Maleki in Kaira, Mewasi in Panchmahals, Talukdari in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals and Broach districts and Khoti in Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts. The abolition of the various kinds of Inams is under the consideration of the Government and the necessary legislation will soon be enacted".

"The abolition of these tenures, besides bringing uniformity in the land tenure systems of the Province, will free the tillers of the soil from the exactions of these absentee landlords and will also help in increasing agricultural production, which we so much need, both for meeting the food deficit in our country and for raising the standard of life of our agriculturists".

We also intend shortly making arrangements of establishing an economic holding. In a few years, we hope to put an end to the fragmentation of holdings".

SARVODAYA

"In order to make these reforms a success, we shall have to keep a number of other things in mind. By the mere enactment of the law, real reforms are not effected. We have to bear in mind the whole perspective of the life of the tiller. Government officers and social workers ought to give serious attention to their cause. If our rural masses are illiterate, inconsiderate and idle, we have to take up their training. Villages should be constantly kept in close touch with the outside world. In order to make the village a real representative of Gram Swaraj, we have to concentrate on two institutions—co-operative society and Gram Panchayat".

Concluding, the Home Minister said, "I have tried to explain in short what has been done for the improvement of agriculture. Before I close, I shall refer to one thing more. The tiller, however hard he may work, has some leisure at least. The young and old, all members of his family, must become industrious. Idleness has shattered our social life. During this time of leisure, the tillers must engage themselves in some suitable cottage industry. Spinning and weaving cloth have been found to be very suitable cottage industries for the villagers. This was the opinion of Gandhiji and we should follow him. It is only by following him that we shall be able to solve our economic problem".

Facts About Pan Am's Double Deckers

By December 2, after only six months of the planes service, more than 17,000 passengers had flown on the new double-decked Clippers of Pan American World Airways.

Twelve thousand of those were on the approximate 275 transatlantic flights to London or Frankfurt; the remainder flew between New York and Bermuda. The traffic was split about equally between east and westward movements.

Since the fleet of Boeing Stratocruiser-type Clippers entered transatlantic service on June 2, they have rolled up 45,800,000 passenger miles and 1,120,000 plane miles.

The planes, largest and fastest in commercial service, hold the present unofficial speed record for a New York-London flight. The time set on November 22, is 8 hours, 55 minutes for an average speed of 449 miles an hour. The flight, made in Clipper "Flying Cloud", carried 24 passengers and was commanded by Captain Charles R. Titus, one of a corps of veteran Clipper pilots who are assigned to the Stratocruiser planes. The scheduled time for the New York to London Stratocruiser Clipper flights is 13 hours.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK RECORDED

Weather Dry

POONA, Dec. 18 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Sunday.

Weather has been dry over the country except for scattered showers in the southern districts of South-East Madras and in the Darjeeling Hills.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in the East Deccan, the East Central Provinces and Madhya Bharat.

Forecast valid until Monday evening: Weather will continue to be dry over the country except for few falls of rain in and near the South Coromandel coast, in South Malabar Upper Assam and the East Punjab Hills. Night temperatures will rise in Rajputana and the East Punjab.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT:— Two earthquake shocks of great intensity probably from the same origin with epicentre about 8,65, miles away from Poona were recorded by the seismographs in the meteorological office, Poona at 12-46 p.m. and 9-1 p.m. (I.S.T) on Saturday December 17, 1949

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from 1st December 1949, and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. (I.S.T.) on December 18, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 85 62 0 0 0 Ahmednagar 84 54 0 0 minus 0.2 Aurangabad 85 52 0 0 minus 0.31 Bangalore 79 56 0 0 minus 0.3 Baroda 88 48 0 0 — Bhopal 80 45 0 0 minus 0.1 Bhuj 82 52 0 0 minus 0.1 BOMBAY 89 70 0 0 Cherrapunji 58 42 0 0 minus 0.2 Darjiling 41 35 0.1 0.3 plus 0.1 Dehradun 71 52 0 0.4 minus 0.1 Gwalior 77 41 0 0 — Gorakhpur — 48 0 0 minus 0.1 Gulbarga 85 55 0 05.8 7 0.1 Hanamkonda 82 56 0 minus 0.5 Hyderabad (Dn.) 84 50 0 0 minus 0.2 Indore 79 44 0 0 minus Jaipur 74 45 0 0 minus 0.2 Jamshedpur 75 48 0 0 minus 0.1 Jubbulpore 77 44 0 0 minus 0.25 Kanpur 75 49 0 0 minus 0.1 Kolhapur 87 57 0 0 — Kurnool 85 55 0 0 minus 0.1 Madras 72 70 0 0 minus 3.9 Mahabaleshwar 76 58 0 0 plus 0.2 Mangalore 90 68 0 0 minus 0.2 Mercara 75 57 0 0 minus 0.5 Multan 74 45 0 0 minus 0.1 Mussooree 63 45 0 0.4 minus 0.3 Mysore — 60 0 0 plus 0.3 Ootacamund 72 49 0 0 minus 1.2 Pachmarhi 73 40 0 0 minus 0.2 Quetta 50 48 T 0.1 minus 0.58 Rajkot 86 57 0 0 minus 0.1 Shillong 56 42 0 0.1 0.

FOUR NEW GENEVA CONVENTIONS

Indian Envoy To Sign In Switzerland

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

IN the course of the present month Mr D. B. Desai, Indian Minister in Switzerland, will have signed unconditionally on behalf of the Government of India the four new Geneva Conventions (Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of Prisoners of War: Geneva Convention for the amelioration of the condition of wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea; Geneva Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in armed forces in the field; Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war).

The most important items in the new Conventions concern, however, the protection of the civilian population. They provide for the creation of security zones for women, children, aged persons, sick and wounded. The belligerents will have to allow the free transit of medicines and tonics meant for expectant mothers and for the chilren in occupied territories. The right of writing to the families is guaranteed.

U. P. STANDARD IN ENGLISH LOW

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

The "achievement ratio" in English in most of the institutions in U.P has gone down "pretty low" as shown by tests on the students carried out by the Bureau of Psychology, Allahabad.

According to a Government communique this is said to have been caused by the "shift to the mother tongue", while some educational experts ascribe it to hasty and ill digested scheme of reorganisation of the Secondary education launched by the U. P. Government.

The Government quoted with the approval of the Bureau that there is nothing to be alarmed at this feature.

TODAY'S RADIO

Monday, Dec. 19.

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a.m., 1-30 p.m. 6, 9; Gujerati—8-45 a.m., 1 p.m., 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10, 9-15; Kannada—7-45 a.m., 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam—7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m.! Marathi—8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m., 8! Tamil 7-15 a.m., 2 p.m., 7-15 Telugu—7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7.

BOMBAY.

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee, 7-35 Physical education 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 H. Choksi. G. bhajan, 8-15 Saiguna Kalyanpurkar, khyal vilambit, 10-25 Test commentary. 12-45 p.m. Tantrakari, 12.50 H. Choksi, G. Geet, 1-40 Dance music, 1-50 Test Commentary, 4-0 Test commentary, 5-5 V. S. Saman, vocal, 5-20 M. Ismail, sarangi, 5-30 B. V. Pendharkar, madyamavati, 6-10 Music lessons, 6-30 S. Kalyanpurkar, khyal vilambit, 7-10 locals, 7-20 V. S. Saman vocal, 7-30 H. Choksn, G Geet, 7-45 Kamgar Sabha, 9-30 M. H. Bhujwala talk on Diet changes (G), 8-45 "Spoken and Broken English" by B. G. Shaw, 9-15 Ameer Baksh, sarangi, 9-30 Film songs, 9-45 On home front (E), 10-0 Meher Vakil, soprano, 10-15 D. Robert, bass.

VARIATIONS

8 a.m. Ameer Baksh, sarangi, 8-45 B. V Pendharkar, pad, 1-0 p.m. B. V. Pendharkar. pad, 1-10 Raagdari, 5-0 Hindi by radio, 5-30 Khyal Gauri, 6-0 L. K. Kunte, clarionet, 6-20 For rural Listeners, 7-30 Commercial news, 8-15 G. Yellapurkar, selections from "Yashodhan", 8-45 Month's song, 9-0 Indirabai Chikramane, bhavgeet, 10-0 "Veni Samachar" drama by B Vyas (G), 10-30 S. Kalyanpurkar, khyal vilambit.

Hindi Lessons

Hindi lessons to be inaugurated on Monday, December 19, by All India Radio, Bombay, will be of 20 minutes duration simultaneously in Gujarati and Marathi on Bombay 'A' and 'B' respectively

On the 19th and 20th December, however, in view of the Cricket commentry that extends up to 5-05 p.m., the programme will be of 15 minutes duration only and lessons in Gujarati can be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres, while the programme in Marathi will be on the air on 353 and 31.41 metres.

From Wednesday, December 21, programme will be at 5 p.m. and can be heard on the usual wavelengths of AIR, Bombay.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Vandana 7-40 Physical Education 7-45 B. Bhavsar, khyal vilambit 8-15 Music Lesson 8-30 Bhajanvali 5-30 p.m. K & G Bidwe shahnai 5-40 Vaividhya 6-10 Hindi lesson 6-30 For rural listeners 7 Film songs 7-15 K & G Bidwe, shahnai 7-30 B. Bhavsar vocal 7-45 "Employment for all" from Ahmedamad) 8 H. Kumar 8-10 Locals 8-30 T. R. Hussain, ghazals 9-15 Geetobhari Kahani 9-45 T. R. Hussain, bhajans.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda 7-40 Physical Education 7-45 Raag Sangeet 8-30 M. Puranik, Mira & Tulsi songs 5-30 p.m. as in Baroda 6-10 Hindi lesson 6-30 For Industrial workers 7-15 V. S. Atre cl. music 7-45 Employment for all (G Talk) 8 Raag bhagada on sarangi 8-10 Locals 8-30 As in Baroda 8-45 Thumri 9-15 V. S. Atre cl. music 9-45 As in Baroda.

B. B. C.

B.B.C. News Schedule and Metre Bands: 6-30 a.m.—31 and 41: 8-30—31 and 41; 9-30—31; 11-30—19 and 25; 12-30 p.m.—13 and 19; 4-30—13 and 16; 6-30—13 and 16; 9-30—19 and 31.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:

6-45 a.m. Melody Time 7-30 English Magazine 8 Think of These Things 8-15 Weekly Sports Review 8-45 London Light Concert Orchestra 10 In Town Tonight 10-30 Introducing Gane Marvy 11 Sports Review 11-40 The Radio Doctor 11-45 Time for Worship 12 Music in Miniature 12-45 p.m. Listeners' Choice 1-30 United Nations Report 2 Religious Service 2-30 Listeners' Choice 3-30 Weekly News letter 3-45 Sandy Macpherson At the Theatre Organ 4 English Magazine 4-45 Nights At the Opera 5-45 Colonial Questions 6 Derek Roy in Hip-Hip Hoo-Roy 6-45 Journey into Melody 7-45 Concerto 8-45 From the Children's Hour 9-15 A Child is Born 9-45 Stanley Black At the Piano 10 Sunday Service 10-30 Life in Britain.

EASTERN SERVICE:

7-30 p.m. Radio Roundabout 8 Programme Parade 8-5 Aj Ki Tamseel 8-20 Ap Ki Jawab Men 8-30 Bachchon Ke Liye.

NO MORE GRANTS FOR U. P.

Centre's Warning

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

I learn that the Central Government has warned the Government of UU.P. that they would not get any more grants towards development schemes for 1950-51 from the Centre The Central Government has also slashed the subsidy for the current year from Rs 517 lakhs to Rs. 350 lakhs.

The Government of U.P. is not finding enough funds for their higher secondary education scheme which they have already launched in the province.

The effect of the scheme will be to abolish the existing Intermediate classes and incorporate Class XI and Class XII with the existing high schools. These high schools will be known as Secondary Higher Schools.

This scheme goes counter to the recommendations made by the University Commission, and the Provincial Government is moving in reverse gear.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN
Chowpatty Road, BOMBAY.

CULTURAL FESTIVAL

23rd	Dec.	Friday	9-00 p.m.	"Jay Somnath"—Dance Drama
24	,,	Saturday	6-30 p.m.	Harmonised Indian Ragas and Western Classical Music—
25	,,	Sunday	6-30 p.m.	"Chhiye-tej-Thik"—A humorous Gujarati drama
26	,,	Monday	6-30 p.m.	"Secretary & Jyotishi" Comedies in Hindi.
27	,,	Tuesday	6-00 p.m.	"Kula Vadhu"—Marathi drama.
28	,,	Wednesday	8-30 p.m.	Indian Classical Music and Music of India.
29	,,	Thursday	6-00 p.m.	"Hamlet" in Gujarati
30	,,	Friday	6-30 p.m.	"Summer Fury" by James Broughton—An English drama—
31	,,	Saturday	6-00 p.m.	Variety entertainment and Garbas
1st Jan. 1950		Sunday	6-00 p.m.	"Jay Somnath"—Dance drama.

Reservation of seats at (1) BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN, Chowpatty.
Time: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (2) CHETANA, 34, Rampart Row,

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NAWAB
Direction: RAM DARYANI
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The Bombay Chronicle

DILATORY TACTICS

The treatment that has been meted out to the Hindu Code Bill, is shabby in the extreme. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru raised hopes very high by stating that he was prepared to make the Bill a matter of confidence. But, instead of the Government taking up an attitude of stand or fall by it, the Congress Assembly Party decided to allow freedom to individual members to speak and vote as they liked. Some of the speakers were disposed to ridicule any idea of making the Bill a major matter of confidence. Others were inclined to declare their support of it whilst at the same time pleading with the Government not to go ahead without taking steps to secure general support by placating the opposition. As a result the Hindu Code Bill has been bereft of all support and it is now entering on a new phase of its chequered career. Very few of the members seemed familiar with details of the Bill. It is unfortunate that Dr. Ambedkar, the Law Minister, who was to have answered the criticisms in detail, has been now diverted into moving a dilatory resolution. The reference to Select Committee of all interests is calculated to sabotage the Bill and nullify its provisions. This is not a hopeful sign. It indicates that the path of reform is to be long and tortuous. And it is all the more surprising that the party which has espoused one reform, the eradication of untouchability, should be so retrograde on another which does the barest justice to a large section of Hindu Society.

The Hindu Cade Bill has two aspects to it: First is the codification of Hindu Law which was greatly agitated by Hindu leaders for decades. There is no disagreement on this score and it will not be long before the principle is implemented. The other aspect relates to the various provisions of the Bill relating to marriage, succession and inheritance, and adoption. Some of these provisions are already incorporated in several provincial statutes and it would be most desirable if they are legislated on an all-India basis. On many of them, the opinion in the sections of Hindu Society that are affected by the changes, is in advance of the provisions of the Code and, if anything, there should be more drastic changes to meet this opinion. The securing of the principle of monogamy and the inclusion of women in the list of heirs have raised an unvoiced protest which will soon come out in the open. The objections put forward to divorce are extremely childish, and seem to be based on a naive assumption that permission would be immediately availed of and all marriages would crash. Possibly these fears spring from a guilty conscience. It has been a laboured argument that if women are given property rights, the joint family will be disrupted. This is a baseless fear so far as the majority of women are concerned and in the minority it makes little difference because one may assume that the coercion of the women already creates conditions detrimental to the joint family. The native assumption that the burden of upholding the joint family falls on the men alone is a ridiculous idea which should be given up—the sooner the better. The reason why we are not in favour of Committee consideration now is not only that it is being done in a way which encourages reactionary interference, but even more because it is holding up a reform which is already long overdue.

The Rationalist Way

"I was interested to see the other day that a member of the Indian Parliament is intending to bring forward a bill to permit anybody to commit suicide; and rationalists who are champions of individual liberty do not see anything absurd in the proposal", observed Dr. Raghunath Paranjpye, presiding over the First Convention of Indian Rationalists. The desire to commit suicide, however, seems so highly irrational that one is surprised to see this lifelong champion of Reason slipping so badly in this manner. Far be it from us to claim any special prerogative to decide in any case the usefulness of otherwise of his life. But death is so much the one certain thing in an uncertain world that it does not seem very rational to wish to hasten it. If suicide should ever be permitted, then a condition of its acceptability must be the individual's ability to persuade a body of impartial, disinterested persons of the correctness of his decision. Nor must opportunity be denied to those who think otherwise, not on general grounds but for reasons which are valid in that particular instance, to testify before the impartial body. The advantage of this will be that anyone determined to depart from this world and able to establish his "right to suicide" might do so without leaving a mess behind him. It can all be arranged so painlessly that one wonders at the clumsy fumbling ways of mankind.

Dr. Paranjpye must have surprised his audience when he contended that "so far as Ahimsa means a constant and consistent effort to regard all human beings as brothers and therefore to return good for evil in our relations with all our fellowmen and to eschew all thoughts of doing needless harm, we can all accept this doctrine". We note the caution of the phrase, "needless harm", but still the assertion is a concession to irrationalism. Dr. Paranjpye does not say why one should return good for evil. Similarly Dr. Paranjpye does not rationally explain the faith of Rationalists "in the capacity of man to rise to higher levels at present undreamt-of". This is not full-fledged rationalism by any means. Possibly it is this dilution of reason with emotion that has helped Dr. Paranjpye to hold fast to Rationalism all these years. Dr. Paranjpye attributes all the woes which India has suffered to communalism and fanaticism. Yet, it should be remembered that Communalism scored its greatest victory when communalism was led by one who prided himself on his "cold-blooded logic". If we are to apply to the assertions of the distnguished Rationalist the tests which he would have us apply to everything else, we doubt whether many of his statements would survive. But nothing is dearer to rationalist hearts than argument and controversy. That is in the last analysis the saving grace of the rationalists. And that is the very spirit which we need for the health of the new Democracy that is growing up on Indian soil. Not talk but the mood of give and take which is the core of reason.

Perhaps the greatest proof of the progress that we have made in this generation is the fact that so much of Dr. Paranjpye's preaching seems unnecesary. One has only to look back on the old tales which were fed to us in our childhood with the utmost solemnity, to realize that an age of superstition is a dark age. We might scan the predictions in the daily press but we do it in a half ashamed way, laughing at ourselves the while. We do not let ourselves be guided by these omens and superstitions. Certainly we take care to see that the next generation is not put in a mental straight jacket by old wives' tales. And all this has been accomplished by the back-door as it were.

Report On Kashmir

There is much in the minority report of the Czech representative in the United Nations Commission on Kashmir with which there will be general agreement. He says: The arbitration proposal was made known to the United States and Britain long before being presented to the rival parties, and President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee in "synchronized action made use of it for public intervention, and pressure". The Czech delegate justly holds that such a procedure does not redound to the credit of the United Nations and reduces its prestige.

The Czech Delegate made another point when he said that the "pro-Pakistan Azad Kashmir forces whose disbanding India demands, grew into a formidable force by the Spring of 1949 in violation of the U. N. resolution of the previous August forbidding both parties any increasing of their military potential". This has been India's contention for a long time, but it has gone unheeded in the U. N. council with the result that the free-booters who know no law were put naturally at an advantage over a country which respects international opinion. As a matter of fact, it is on this point that the Commission's efforts at seeking a solution for the Kashmir problem failed. It might be that the Commission itself had fallen into the popular error of supposing that since Kashmir was a state inhabited mostly by Muslims, the people did not look with disfavour on the "Azad" forces. Pandit Nehru took pains in some of his speeches in America to point out that such a belief was unwarranted, and he made it clear that Kashmir had expressed itself unequivocally against the Muslim League's two-nation theory and all that it stood for. It is to be hoped that the problem will now be discussed on merits instead of being fitted into preconceived patterns.

Thought For The Day

View this world diligently and consider what manner of fruits, sprouts and branches grow out of the Salitter of the earth. from trees, plants, herbs, roots, flowers, oil, wine, corn, and whatever else there is that thy heart can find out; all is a type of the heavenly pomp.

JAKOB BOEHME.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

If you know that your opponent is a public servant (e.g., police) or his agent, you have no right of self-defence against their bona-fide acts or attempts, even though such acts or attempts be not strictly legal, as long as they are not altogether illegal or unjustifiable....

If you are in a tight corner and you reasonably fear your death.... you need not run away: this is a salutary departure from English law on this subject.

—N. K. F. Suntook's 'Law for the Layman—Right of Self-Defence' in The Sunday News of India.

* *

Speaking at a party "held in his honour on the occasion of the Navy Day celebrations in Madras", Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar said that "there was never any doubt in the minds of the people as to what the navy was for."

Since there is no doubt, we should like to be told what really the navy is for.

* *

The Governor-General, in his triumphal tour of the homeland, rebuked Mr. Justice Basheer Ahmed Syed for wishing that he (Rajaji) would become the first President of the Indian Republic, with the words, "I am fairly entitled to rest in peace.". Even my well-wishers should not aspire on my behalf to any further important offices which are full of difficulties and worries and not at all of pleasure."

Quite. Raymond Moley could have given Syed Sahib a hint. When Moley asked Roosevelt if he intended to stand for the American Presidentship, Roosevelt "gave an empty dish on his desk a restless push, looked at me earnestly and said, 'Make no mistake about it. I do not know why anyone should want to be President, with things in the shape they are." Adds Moley "Familiarity with the curious reticences and evasions of politicians should have prepared me for the answer. Prudence dictated my reply. It might seem a non sequitur in type but it was the retort courteous in the language of politics. I said that I should be delighted to help in any way I could."

* *

"Where can India expect her leaders to be made except in her universities?" asked Rajaji of the students of Andhra University.

Or unmade, for that matter.

* *

The two Governments (India and Pakistan), said Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, had agreed that neither forced conversions nor forced marriages would be recognized by either Government.

May we ask what is the position of the forced convert and the forcibly married?

And will the Hon. Minister state whether there is reason to believe that Pakistan will respect this agreement more than the earlier ones?

OUR LONDON LETTER

Britain Salutes India

MENON HAS DATE WITH PANDIT NEHRU

From Our Correspondent

LONDON—The most important event of the week, from the point of view of Indians, was the passage of the one clause India Bill through the House of Commons. The legislation has been necessitated by India's decision to become a sovereign Republic from January 26, 1950. The Bill keeps in being such rights and privileges that Indians enjoy in this country. The attendance in the House did not do justice to the importance of the occasion. Nor were the public galleries crowded to witness the British Parliament's "salute" to India as the "Manchester Guardian" described the debate. But then, as the "Recorder" observes, the British public knew there would be no fireworks on the India Bill. Indeed, it is for fun and amusement that most of the visitors go to the House of Commons. The debate itself did not take more than 90 minutes, The issue was not controversial, and all the members had to do was to give their blessings. Mr. Noel Baker, the Secretary of State, began with a salute to India and Nehru. He spoke of Indian Prime Minister's courage and vision, the qualities most required in facing acute internal problems and her mission in Asia. "Rabin" Butler, called Tory Party's one-man-Brain-Trust, joined in the felicitations. He would not forget Pakistan on this occasion. He linked Pakistan with the good wishes the House was sending to India. Clem Davis, Liberal leader the only occupant on the Liberal Bench, called for blessings on India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Others spoke in similar strain. These were no written speeches, everybody expressing his feeling's on this happy occasion. The good wishes expressed in the House do reflect the general goodwill at present felt towards India. But it would be rash to conclude that Britain is bubbling over with enthusiasm for India. In fact, there still exists a small anti-Indian element. It is also doubtful if the Tory Party, if and when returned to power, would be able to give India the same understanding and friendship that Labour has given her. Some Tories have never reconciled themselves to India's independence and never forgiven Lord Mountbatten for hustling in the matter. The general goodwill in this country should be appreciated, but there is no reason for getting into hysteries over it."

HIGH COMMISSIONER MENON

India's baby-loving bachelor High Commissioner, Menon, will be leaving for India early next year. Little significance attaches to his visit. But routine visits, as the present visit is described in official quarters, do not always confine themselves to routine. There may be talk about the future of the High Commissioner. Mr. Menon as a diplomat has proved a great success even though his administration of India House has not been universally popular. Mr. Menon has many sterling qualities, but he has also defects of his great gifts. That explains his success as a diplomat and not great popularity with his own countrymen in this foreign land. In any way, he is bound to collect bouquets for his diplomatic services to India.

NEHRU WITHOUT A SMILE

Dr. Edith Summerskill, 48-year old Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, was among a small group of artists and journalists who gathered at the studio of Mrs. Fredda Brilliant who had just finished making bronze busts of the Indian Prime Minister and the High Commissioner. Pandit Nehru's serious look was the subject of comment amongst those who remembered his genial smile. But Mrs. Summerskill observed that it would be absurd to think of the Prime Minister of India without worry. A bust showing Nehru wreathed in smiles would be unreal. The bust has indeed brought out the Prime Minister in Pandit Nehru. There was agreement amongst there present that the bust of Mr. Menon was superb. Here was Mr. Menon aloof, authoritative and sad. The sculptress appears to have caught a glimpse of his soul.

UDAY SHANKAR

Of late quite a number of Indian dancers here appeared in London. But it seems Uday Shankar is the one who still captivates London the most. It is he who sets the standard, says the "Manchester Guardian". "The Times" says that with his penetrating eyes, eloquently graceful hands, and expressive control of body, he is ever sure of welcome to London. The "Star" observes that Uday shankar has got the "figure of God". It is considered a pity that he could not remain in London for more than a week. The High Commissioner attended the opening performance with officers of India House, Uday Shankar having sent him twenty tickets.

"Reynolds News" recalls the following incident relating to Pavlova and Uday Shanker.

The famous dancer paid a special visit to Slade School of Art in London, many years ago. She stopped behind the easel of a boy and remarked "you seem to draw only dancers."

"I am interested in dancing" stammered the lad.

"So am I. smiled Pavlova" come to my studio."

Months later Uday Shankar danced with her as a partner and with her help pioneered the Indian ballet which won such success before the war.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Grow-More Food

In his brief outspoken address to the Bharat Kisan Congress at New Delhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru called upon farmers to take to the plough in all seriousness. The statement made by him that the Government would not take in hand schemes for setting up factories until the food problems was fully solved should suffice to impress upon farmers and also consumers the urgency of attaining self-sufficiency in food. The task is twofold. Increase in production should be secured by bringing the available acreage of land under cultivation and by assigning preference to food crops; and at the same time effort should be made to raise the index of productivity of land, which Pandit Nehru pointed out, was as low as one-fourth of that in other countries. In order to achieve the latter end, farmers need seeds, manure and agricultural implements of better quality, and the Government should help them in securing all such requirements with least difficulty and loss of time. In the meanwhile farmers should be encouraged to proceed with cultivation inspite of their difficulties to which the Food Commissioner, Mr. R. K. Patil, attributed the failure of the Grow-More-Food campaign in the past. Much will be achieved by direct appeals to and contact with farmers. Rightly speaking the focus of the campaign should shift from towns to villages—the areas inhabited by farmers. Every village should be made conscious of the seriousness of the food situation. In this connection, it is gratifying to note that, the Government has now decided, under a scheme, to appoint committees which would work under village panchayats and approach farmers. Such committees should be active and not do-nothing bodies. The agricultural departments of Provinces and states should be asked to supervise their working and to make sure that they carry out the duties entrusted to them.

Discriminate Charity

While appreciating the work of the Guild of Service and Women's Welfare Association at Vishakapatnam the Governor General Mr. C Rajagopalachari emphasised the necessity of free flow of private charity for running orphanages and asylums. The Government, he rightly observed, could not provide all the institutions unless society co-operated with it in the interest of the poor people. During foreign rule, wealthy persons all over the country had endowed institutions of various kinds either out of feelings for the poor people or for the sake of securing titles from the Government. Also a part of wealth which could have been otherwise utilised for better purposes was wasted through religious sentiment. There was no plan to direct private donations in proper channels. Titles have, now, gone with the previous rulers. National duty should take the place of charity, and philanthrophists should continue to co-operate with the Government with donations for institutions needed in the country; but the Government should see that their generosity was guided in the right direction and the country got what it needs, for its progress, out of private donations. No portion of the national wealth should in future be wasted out of 'ignorance or whims on the part of donors.

Rajaji Retiring?

Speaking at Madras, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari gave a broad hint that he might not take office as the first President of the Indian Republic. He said, in a humorous vein: "You celebrated my birthday last year when I did not want it. This year I would have liked you to celebrate it so that people would know how old I am. You did not do it. People do not realise that I have done seventy this week. Having done seventy this year, do you still think that I should pull the bullock cart along the Madras Road or any other road?" Rajaji by suggesting that seventy is too old an age to continue in office is uncharitable to the other leaders who are carrying on in spite of the fact that they deserve a rest after strenuous years of service. The Sardar is more than seventy while Rajen Babu who is spoken of as the first President of the Indian Republic, is sixty-five this December. Gandhiji was active till the day of his death, and he was seventy-nine then. Apart from this, Rajaji's humorous crack at the "bullock-cart dragging" in Delhi is apt to be resented by the Civil Servants who have illusions about the importance of their own work. Rajaji's parting words are unusual but they must be a warning to those who think lightly of the office of the Head of the State.

Who Is Right?

Mr. Altaf Hussain, Editor of "Dawn" speaking at the East India Association, said that "Pakistan felt that certain powers of the Western Bloc had chosen India as their political and strategic sheet-anchor in the troubled waters of Asia and for that reason are prepared to condone India's aggressive policies and actions against Pakistan". He said that Britain was leaning heavily on the side of India as against Pakistan. It is interesting to recall what another Pakistan publicist who toured widely in the Mid-East and Britain to canvass support for a Pan-Islamic bloc, had to say on a similar subject. Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman said at Karachi recently that to "counterpoise the Indian Union it was necessary to form a Muslim bloc." He claimed that during his visit to the United Kingdom, the British Foreign Office had accepted the advice. So, in the eyes of Mr. Altaf Hussain, Britain is the arch-villain while Mr. Khaliquzzaman sees in the United Kingdom a friend of his country. Who is to be believed? Or is it like the story of some blind men who set out to find out how the elephant looked, and came with startlingly contradictory statements about its anatomy?

Bengal Elections

The report that the Working Committee of the Congress may postpone the elections that were recommended for West Bengal, for some months, if true, is welcome. One wonders, however, whether Bengal will still have two general elections, one under the Government of India Act and another under the new Constitution If conditions are such that the elections could be postponed for some months, the province can as well wait for the All-India General Elections. For one thing, the cost of an election is high and seems out of place when economies are being effected every where. The question of the electorate is also important. Under the new Constitution, every adult will be eligible to vote and this will ensure a better representation of the people's wishes. It is to be hoped that the Working Committee will arrive at a definite decision on this point. An Executive which is anxious about an election cannot devote its energies wholeheartedly to tackling the problems of administration. And West Bengal's primary need is the restoration of law and Order without which elections would only mean a longer rope to anarchic elements and more opportunities for lawlessness.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Sholapur Mills

Will you permit me to point out that the comment in your leading editorial article of December 10 under caption 'From Mess to Muddle' has badly misrepresented the attitude and intentions of Mr. Nanda, Minister for Labour, towards the question of restarting of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills?

I would draw your attention to the news-report in your paper of December 9 entitled 'Sholapur Mill to Restart Work: Government to Enact New Legislation' of the interview given to the local journalists by the Minister on December 8. In the light of your own report of the statement the Minister actually made in the course of the interview, your comments in the leading article referred to above have no basis whatsoever in the statement made by the Minister. I have particularly to emphasise the fact that, even according to your own report, Mr. Nanda asserted that "unemployment and fall in production were the paramount considerations" that led the Central and Provincial Governments to devise all available means to reopen the Sholapur Mills. Nowhere in the interview did the Minister even hint that "our concern is more with employment and production than with details like managing agents and *misappropriation*" in restarting the mill (Italics mine). It is indeed inconceivable that the Minister could ever condone any act of misappropriation as a matter of 'detail'. You have, therefore, done grave injustice to the Minister in saying that he was 'thoroughly irresponsible' in making a statement which, on the basis of your own news-report, he actually never made. When Mr. Nanda is busy in devising the best and most effective machinery, for the running of the mill when it restarts, it is highly misleading to describe his proposal or intention as having 'a distinctly unsavoury odour about it.'

You will admit that any arrangement in regard to the finance or management necessary for restarting the mill must fulfil the one prerequisite implied by Mr. Nanda, viz., that it should be the best possible arrangement in the circumstances and it should ensure the smooth-running of the mill. There could, therefore, be no question of the meaning you have placed on the statement of the Minister that "whoever will put up money will be left to run the mill and run it as badly as he or they wished."

I should feel grateful if you would kindly publish this clarification of the actual position and remove any possible misunderstanding created by your incorrect comment.

S. A. AIYER,
Director of Publicity.

Panchayat Raj!

An Allahabad message from your correspondent reported that in the rural areas of Allahabad, Sarpanchas and other members of Panchayati Adalats have, in one or two cases, passed sentences of "stragulation short of hanging" on some accused persons tried by the adalats. It is further reported that in several villages, sarpanchas have fined people for no other reason than walking on the highways.

I hope the attention of the higher authorities has been drawn to this report and that the matter is being properly enquired into by our people's regime. If the report is correct or even substantially correct, those members of the panchyat adalats concerned in such acts of barbarity under cover of justice deserve to be severely dealt with No doubt village Panchyats are useful institutions and are laudable in principle, capable as they are of administering even justice with the least amount of expense and delay. But if in practice they overstep the boundary of even justice, if they arrogate to themselves such powers as in law or in fact are not theirs, if they degenerate themselves into instruments of wreaking personal vendetta owing to party or other feuds, they deserve to be scrapped, as the remedy proves worse than the disease. When enlightened opinion the world over tends to abolish altogether capital punishment, it is revolting to have some of our adalats calmly passing sentences of "strangulation short of hanging"! Indeed justice is blind in more senses than one.

R. K. GANDHI

Khar.

Affront To Secondary Teachers

The 'call to arms' sent out by Mr. Thakorelal S. Thakore, Acting President of the Bombay Provincial Federation of Secondary Teachers (CHRONICLE of December 12) constiutes an insult to the intelligence, patriotism and self-respect of teachers which, I am sure, they would promptly resent.

But Mr. Thakore's thesis that—

(1) '... We had one standard of conduct before 1947 and quite a different standard after 1947: and

(2) The common man therefore feels that he was supposed to be a free man during the British regime and not so free during the Congress regime'.

calls for a prompt and adequate reply from all those who are capable of distinguishing between slavery and freedom and whose memory is not as weak as that of the Acting President of the secondary teachers' organisation.

Mr. Thakore is entitled to his view if he really thinks that the secondary teachers were better off under the British regime. Apparently, 1947 means nothing to him and he draws a comparison in the 'standard of conduct' that lacks in any acceptable basis. Of course, there ARE two standards of conduct not only for the secondary teachers but all classes of people in this country unless Mr. Thakore, like his Muscovite friends imagines, that we are at war against our OWN Government and, in the last analysis, ourselves.

The position is quite simple:— It was patriotic to resist foreign rule. The foreign rulers had carried on a witch-hunt against State employees including teachers suspected of even thoughts of freedom. State employed or pensioners who maintained relatives connected with the freedom movement were penalized. That was before 1947 and our government, after the foreigners left this country, tried to compensate the victims of such persecution. If the post-1947 regime had employed the methods of the foreign rulers, several executives of the secondary teachers' organisations using these organizations as a stalking-horse for Communist propaganda and activities would long have found themselves in the streets or behind the bars. This is the difference between the pre-1947 and post-1947 eras.

Mr. Thakore is welcome to feel that he was a free man under the British regime. But he can at least spare the 'common man' the humiliation of this sentiment which merely demonstrates what the foreigners have done to our minds and spirit. The pity of the situation is that the British cannot be induced to return to the shores of this country to bring peace to the minds of the persons who are feeling not-so-free after they left the Indian shores.

As regards the directive of the Director of Public Instruction to which Mr. Thakore is referring, the Education Department is justified in protecting the school children against the invasion into the class-room of the ideological politico-ideological cockpit. Here is the experience of a friend of mine which should help your readers in judging whether the Education Department is justified or not in intervening in the teachers' misuse of their authority and influence:—

One day, my friend's 7-year child asked him whether men who wore khadi dress and the Gandhi cap had had black hearts. She was asking she said, because her father also wore this dress— he himself was a teacher and gave up teaching for Congress and trade union work. She then told him how her teacher, in describing the Sita "swayamwar" episode had said there were many kings who had gathered at the princess' wedding and there were many who were well-dressed like the men of the khadar dress but whose hearts were black. The child was troubled because she could not associate her father with the race of wicked men about which her teacher had warned the children.

Will Mr. Thakore say whether our children should continue to be corrupted in this way?

A GUARDIAN

MALAYAN PLANTERS WARNED OF CARELESS TALK

Things Not Rosy: Bandits Very Active

KUALA LUMPUR, Dec. 18 (PTI-Reuter).

PLANTERS in Malaya have been warned to be guarded in what they say on the telephone or in telegrams in regard to anti-bandit operations, by the "Planter", the journal of the Incorporated Society of Planters, in its latest issue.

"Particular attention must be devoted to guarding against disclosing intended movements over the telephone or telegraph system", says the "Planter".

It adds: "It is not intended to imply that these two public services are staffed by Communists or Communist sympathisers, although in such a vast organisation it is probable that there has been infiltration to a certain extent.

"Be that as it may, events have shown beyond doubt that much accurate information is received by jungle Communists as a result of what was termed, during the last war, "careless talk".

The Director of Tele-Communications would neither confirm nor deny reports this week that some telephone operators were being detained under the emergency regulations on suspicion of giving information to bandits.

SOOTHING SYRUP

The Chairman of the Johore Planters Association, Mr. J. C Mathison, recently said that the terrorist complaint in Malaya had passed from the acute to the chronic stage, and it might be their lot to be in danger from an occasional pot-shot for a long time to come, although dangers other than the ambush had receded.

Mr. Mathison added that when the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Rees-Williams recently visited Malaya, he was fed on a powerful soothing syrup which made him at least believe that things were

MOVE TO ENQUIRE INTO AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Jagjivan Ram's Assurance At Delhi Kisans' Rally

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18 (U.P.I.).

THE Labour Minister Mr. Jagjivan Ram, addressing the Kisan Conference here today, said that he had decided to set up an organisation to enquire into the conditions of agricultural labour in this country.

He regretted that not much efforts were being made to enquire into the conditions of agriculturists who comprised about 80 per cent of the total population in this country, whereas much was being done for only about twenty per cent of people connected with industry.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, urged that land must go to the actual tiller of the soil. No power on earth, he stressed, could check this and the sooner they realised this, the better it was for the country.

Both the Kisans and the field-labourers, continued Mr. Jagjivan Ram, should be well-organised to safeguard their interests as well as that of the country. But it was difficult for both to be organised under one body Therefore, it was necessary that they should have two different organisations which should work on close co-operation.

NEGRO LEADER'S VIEWS

Thereafter, Miss Vinita Lewis, a Negro leader from the U.S.A., who is now here in connection with the India-America conference, addressed the Kisans on the subject of exploitation and of advancement of the coloured people, especially of the Negroes in the U.S.A., and gave a detailed account of how the Negroes, in spite of being hated by the White people, rose to stand on their own legs, resisted segregation and prejudice and through their love and friendship, made themselves better farmers than the White races in America. After many years of hard work, added Miss Lewis, they had now won the hearts of the White people.

The conference passed a number of resolutions on the recommendations of the Agrarian Reforms Committee, Agricultural Finance Corporation, price policy for agricultural produce, collection of membership fees for Kisan organisations, definition of a 'kisan' the Andhra cyclone and a resolution restating the aims and objects of the Kisan Congress.

RIGHT OF SMALL HOLDERS

The conference endorsed the recommendations of the Minority reports of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee, made by Messrs N. G. Ranga, O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, ex-Premier of Madras and T. V. Raghavulu, Representative of the agricultural workers. The conference also endorsed the recommendations recognising the right of sub-basic small holders to join or not to join co-operative farming societies, and those demanding adequate State protection and assistance for their progress and to allow a maximum holding of 5 to 10 times of the economic holding. The recommendations of the Committee over which there was complete unanimity, such as elimination of absentee landlordism and reduction of rents to be paid by tenants, and giving every opportunity to peasants' co-operatives, were also endorsed by the Conference.

By another resolution, the conference welcomed the recommendations of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee for the setting up of an Agricultural Finance Corporation and urged the Government to proceed with the organisation of it both on Central and provincial level and persuade the Reserve Bank of India to place adequate funds at its disposal.

ASSURANCE TO NEHRU

The conference appealed to all Kisans to do all that lay in their power to reorganise their crop economy so as to produce more foodgrains and make India self-sufficient in food in 1951 (adds P.T.I.).

A resolution passed in this connection assured Prime Minister Pandit Nehru that the Kisan Congress and Samithis would do their best in making the country self-sufficient in food and requested him at the same time to ensure adequate supplies of agricultural implements and remunerative prices for agricultural produce so as to enable the peasants and agricultural Labour to lead "a decent standard of life"

The conference felt the necessity of development of scientific and reasonable price policy by Government in order to ensure the peasants such prices for their agricultural produce as would yield a reasonable remuneration for their labour and adequate wages for their workers. In order to do this, the conference suggested a nation-wide series of pilot enquiries into costs of cultivation wage levels and standard of living of both the cultivators and agricultural Labour.

Stop Press

PAKISTAN MUSLIMS' PILGRIMAGE

SIRHIND Dec. 18 (PTI): More than 400 Muslims including 65 from Pakistan were at the Roza Sharif this morning, it is learnt. Muslims from the surrounding areas are still pouring in without any escort or police protection.

QUIT NOTICES

KARACHI, Dec. 18 (PTI): The Pak Air Lines have served quite notice on 150 members of its engineering staff. This is a sequel to last week's air crash in which all the occupants of the aircraft were killed, it was understood.

AIR CRASH ENQUIRY

KARACHI, Dec. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Enquiry into the causes of the Pak-Air crash commenced here yesterday. The inquiry court which is presided over by Mr. Maurice Banks Director-General of Civil Aviation, examined officials of the Pak-Air Lines and Mr Gul Mohammad Khan, Tower Control Officer on duty on the night of the crash.

State-Trading Undesirable

VIEW OF COMMERCE CHAMBER

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18 (PTI).

THE Associated Chambers of Commerce of India in a memorandum submitted to the Committee on State-Trading recently set up under the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, says that the Chambers are "wholly opposed to the principle of State Trading."

In reply to a questionnaire issued by the Committee, the Chambers have drawn its attention "to the real and lasting damage to India's internal economy, and to her trading relationship with overseas countries, that can be done by the merest suggestion that State participation in foreign trade is contemplated to the exclusion of existing trade agencies. With the disappearance of a seller's market in all but the most restricted range of commodities, competitive conditions in world markets demand for successful operation in overseas trade the closest business and personal relationships between buyer and seller, founded on years of established confidence and integrity. Any suggested disturbance of this relationship is most ill-advised and can only add to the lack of confidence and instability to India's economic development as a whole."

DIFFICULTIES

The memorandum said: "The Chambers trust that the present enquiry, which has so unfortunately been embarked upon, will result without delay in unequivocal rejection of the principle of State participation in India's overseas trade, except in the restricted sphere of armaments and foodgrains, and the adoption of a policy which will restore confidence and encourage intensified efforts to increase production and export subject to such continuing controls as foreign exchange considerations temporarily render unavoidable.

"India's export and import trade, the vast bulk of which is with the democratic countries of the world, is not independent of the political and economic ideologies of these countries and any move on India's part towards State dictatorship to the exclusion of private enterprise would, at once, create in these overseas markets an attitude of suspicion and distrust which would be fatal to existing trade relationships."

UNTIMELY

The memorandum has emphasised that "India's foreign trade forms one component part of a vast, intricate and delicately balanced world structure with which it is highly dangerous to tamper. At this particular stage, following the shock of and the re-adjustments necessitated by the recent devaluation of sterling and the rupee, the Chambers consider that the time has been singularly ill-chosen for a public investigation—much less a discursive and hurried investigation—of such an important topic affecting the whole of India's internal and external economy which itself has been the subject of so many vicissitudes under rapidly changing conditions during the past two years."

The memorandum adds: "For India to embark under present conditions on any experimental State incursion into this field of foreign trade, with so many other pressing internal problems on her hands, when credit facilities are contacting and competition is increasing, when the administration of the country is strained to the utmost, the problems of finance and personnel would alone present unsurmountable obstacles to this otherwise undersirable and impracticable conception of State-trading."

DEATH OF SECURITY PRISONER

Mr. N. Amin Promises An Enquiry

DACCA, Dec. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Nurul Amin, East Bengal Premier, promised the East Bengal Legislative Assembly on Friday he would hold an enquiry about the death of a security prisoner as the result of a hunger-strike.

He told the Opposition leader in reply to a query he could neither deny nor confirm it. "Human beings are mortal and it is possible that he had died, but I will ascertain it", he declared.

PERTH, (Western Australia), Dec. 18 (PTI-Reuter): The International Refugee Organisation's 13399-ton ship "Anna Salen", bound for Australia from Naples with 1,570 displaced persons, has broken down in the Indian Ocean. Reports reaching here today said the ship had been taken in tow by another I.R.O. vessel, the 12,300-ton 'Skawgum", which was returning to Naples.

BURMA'S BORDER PROBLEMS

Foreign Minister's Talks With Nehru

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18, (PTI): U. E. Maung, Burma's Foreign Minister, said here today at the conclusion of his 24-hour visit to the Indian capital that he discussed with the Prime Minister of India the situation on Burma's borders with China and India—"not the present problems but the possibilities".

U Maung revealed that Burma had been invited to the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Conference at Colombo and that Prime Minister Thakin Nu was likely to attend it.

U Maung said that he had conveyed to India's Prime Minister "the facts as I saw them" regarding Burma's border areas and that Pandit Nehru had promised to study them and discuss them later with Thakin Nu.

He said: "We discussed the border situation. There is no immediate problem as such but we discussed the possibilities . The conditions on the Burma-China, Burma-Indo-China and Burma-Assam borders were discussed along with the internal problems of Burma. I conveyed to him the facts as I saw them and he has promised to study them and have discussions later with our Prime Minister".

The Burmese Foreign Minister who left for Calcutta today on his way back to Rangoon said that the question of aid to Burma was not at all discussed and no reference was made to it.

"I have not really made enquiries about it either"

He said that four Governments of the Commonwealth—the United Kingdom, India, Pakistan and Ceylon—had asked the Burmese Government to indicate its requirements". We sent a statement of what we require. We feel we have done what the four Governments have asked us to do. We do not know whether we are getting aid and to what extent we are getting it. It is for them to decide"

The Burmese Foreign Minister said that the Premier of Burma might visit India next month to meet Pandit Nehru.

LOAN OF RELICS

The "concrete mission" on which he came to India was for a discussion with the Minister of Industry and Supply Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee for the loan of the sacred relics of Buddha and his two disciples Sariputta and Muggalana for a month. He said that he had succeeded in that mission and the Burmese Prime Minister Thakin Nu who would visit India next month would take the relics with him.

Asked about the reasons for Burma's recognition of Communist China ahead of all other non-Communist countries, U Maung said: "In the last fifty years there have been border raids by Chinese and Burmese bandits and this time of the year "is the best season" for them. Unless we have some relations with the Government of the country we will not be able to stop them. That is the reason for the recognition of the new Government."

The Burmese Foreign Minister who stayed here at the Government House, was seen off at the Willingdon Airport by the Burmese Ambassador in New Delhi and Mr. Y. D Gandevia of the Indian External Affairs Ministry.

HOPE OF EARLY PEACE IN BURMA

Premier Starts New Campaign

RANGOON, Dec. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Burmese Premier, Thakin Nu's "peace-within-one-year campaign" is likely to be a success, according to well-informed political observers in Rangoon.

These observers believe that Thakin Nu's efforts to give frequent public expositions of the cause of effect of Burma's political mistakes should sustain and stimulate the "peace-within-one-year" plan.

Premier Thakin Nu gave a detailed analysis of the situation in Burma recently at the inauguration of the peace-within-one-year campaign here. The speech was so long, and at the same time so very interesting, that the local dailies spread it over two editions.

The 43-year-old scholar-Premier told the Burmese nation:

"The people of our Union have through serfdom degenerated into non-entities. Being non-entities, they are incapable of distinguising right from wrong and being incapable of distinguishing right from wrong they have actively contributed towards the degeneration of the Union and plunged the people into misery and have nearly plunged it back to servitude".

FUTURE OF MANIPUR

SHILLONG, Dec. 18 (UPI): The Chief Commissioner of Manipur State, Shri Himmat Singh Maheswari, arrived here yesterday. It is understood he would discuss with the Governor of Assam the future political set-up of the State.

The Chief Commissioner is also likely to proceed to Delhi where discussion on the question will continue with the Government of India officials.

Orissa Estates Abolition Bill

CUTTACK, Dec. 18 (UPI): A bill for the abolition of zamindaris including petty estates in this Province has been prepared for introduction in the next session of the Orissa Assembly which will meet from January 16.

Orissa will thus be the fourth Province to abolish the zamindaris the other Provinces being Madras, Bihar and the United Provinces.

MINISTRIES ABSORBED WITH "PAPER SCHEMES"

B. Das's Dissent To Economy Committee Report

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18 (PTI): M. B. Das, the oldest member of Parliament, in a minute of dissent to the Economy Committee report, strongly criticized the "extravagance in expenditure of the Government".

In spite of the partition of India, Mr. Das said, the civil expenditure outstripped the combined expenditure of 1945|46 in most of the Ministries. Defence expenditure had similarly grown without any thought of economy in its growth. He urged for fixing the maximum limit at Rs. 100 crores.

The Economy Committee's recommendations, which was laid in Parliament a few days ago, would, if implemented, have resulted in a saving of rupees three crores and the Finance Minister Dr. John Matthai said that Government had far exceeded them in their drive for economy. The Government planned to save Rs. 40 crores this year and Rs. 80 crores next year.

PAPER SCHEMES

Holding that "paper plans' and "paper schemes" absorbed all the attention of a large number of officers, Mr. Das said: "Instead of contributing to national prosperity they have inflated expenditure in the Central administration, raising mutual jealousies and leading to general debacle and low efficiency. If ideas have legs, these Ministries have achieved Utopian prosperity".

Mr. Das cited the case of Ministry of Agriculture and Food and said that there was more enthusiasm in the "Grow More Food" campaign than in actual production of food. The stoppage of food import by 1951 envisaged the complete liquidation of Food Ministry and as a first step the two Ministries should be combined.

The Labour Ministry had "extravagance in ideas and thoughts all borrowed and foreign without any relation to the standard of living in India". In respect of Finance Ministry Mr. Das pointed out that every Ministry must have a Financial Adviser attached to it who should pay more attention to stricter financial control. While on the expenditure side of the Finance Ministry the pre-war staff increased," it is surprising how the Rs. 325 crores of revenue collected through unscientific methods of taxation as at present should be managed only by two members of the Central Board of Revenue.

CABINET STRENGTH

Mr. Das recommended that the strength of the Cabinet should be reduced from 14 to nine, including the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister. The Cabinet must circumscribe its activities under financial limitations and then alone economy would result. Attached offices and heads of departments should be shifted to suitable places far away from Delhi. The Auditor-General of India should be at Delhi and not at Simla

Another field of economy lay in scientific evolution of grants and subsidies to Provinces. All subsidies and aids to Provinces and States should be indicated in future under one demand.

The reduction of price level, he said, was very important from the point of view of dearness allowance to Government staff. The maximum salary of an officer should be Rs. 3,000 per month unless otherwise provided in the Constitution.

Control had profited the capitalists and black-marketeers and not the consumers. "If control is abolished", Mr. Das said, "not only will there be a drop in price level but much saving will be effected in the reduction of the huge control staff. It is high time that we allow trade and commerce to reach the consumer by normal channels".

Menzies's Coalition

CANBERRA, Dec. 18 (PTI-Reuter).—Mr. R. G. Menzies, New Australian Prime Minister, tonight announced his Liberal Country Party Coalition Cabinet.

The Cabinet will be sworn in by the Governor-General, Mr. W. J. McKell, former leader of the Labour Party in New South Wales.

Mr. Joseph Chifley, defeated Labour Party Prime Minister, handed his own and his Cabinet's resignations to the Governor-General last week.

The new coalition Government will have a majority of about 30 in the Australian House of Representatives. The Labour Party will continue to control the Senate.

C. R. On Social Work

MADRAS, Dec. 18 (PTI) The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, declared here today that the activities of social service workers were a necessary complement to the endeavours of the Government to do things in a wider field.

Addressing the 26th annual day celebrations of the Guild of Service Seva Samajam), a social service organisation, at the Rajaji Hall this evening, the Governor-General said that all states were "welfare states" in a general sense and the Government was a social welfare worker, "but on a very large bureaucratic scale".

The Governor of Madras, the Maharaja of Bhavanagar, and the Maharani were at home to the Governor-General this evening at Government House, Guindy.

MORE T. B. CENTRES IN INDIA

WHO's Programme

BANGALORE, Dec. 18 (PTI): The World Health Organisation has decided to establish more T.B. centres in India as part of its 1950 programme to combat the menace of tuberculosis the world over.

The WHO is at present maintaining three T.B. centres in the country, at Delhi, Patna and Travancore.

Dr. J. B. McDougall, head of the T.B. section of the WHO who visited Bangalore last week along with Dr Benjamin, T.B. Adviser to the Government of India, had assured public health officials in Mysore that he would recommend to the WHO the case of Mysore State for locating one of the centres.

During his one-day stay in the city, Dr. McDougall covered practically the entire range of T.B. prevention work undertaken in Mysore. Mr. B Jayaram, Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, took the visitors round the various hospitals and sanatoria in the vicinity of Bangalore. Dr. McDougall reviewed a number of pictures taken under the scheme of mass radiography and enquired as to the steps proposed to follow them up. Dr. Jayaram told him that Government contemplated the starting of a chest unit at one of the leading hospitals in Bangalore. Equipped with a suitable laboratory and trained personnel, the unit would undertake investigation of every case wherein some kind of abnormality had been discovered, with a view to arriving at correct diagnosis.

Dr. Jayaram told PTI that the unit might be established by January 15. The mass radiography section which would form part of the chest unit had already taken 20,000 pictures revealing 26 and 43 per cent abnormality (not necessarily T.B.) among adults and children respectively attending the out-patient department of the Victoria Hospital.

Pacifists In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18 (UPI): Delegates to the World Pacifist Meeting who have arrived here after attending the Santiniketan session were given a reception this evening by the Delhi Committee of the Meeting at the residence of Acharya Kripalani.

An informal discussion took place when short speeches were made by Miss Vera Britain (England), Mr. Paine (U.S.A.) Mr. Mustafa (Lebanon) Mr. Barrington (New Zealand) and Acharya Kripalani

The reception was attended among others by Mr. Thakar Bapa, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru Prof Humayun Kabir and Mrs. Kavar.

Negro Flogging Case

JURY FAIL TO AGREE

ROME GEORGIA, Dec. 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter): After forty-eight hours behind locked doors, a Federal Jury failed to agree here today on the case of ten white men accused of flogging seven Negroes and the case will be heard again.

The defendants are a Sheriff, three Deputy Sheriffs and six private citizens. It was the first Government civil rights trial against both law enforcement officers and private citizens.

The charges alleged that last April the ten men had the Negroes arrested without cause and turned over to the Ku Klux Klan for a beating.

EVOLVING WORLD BRAILLE CODE

PARIS, Dec. 18 (PTI-Reuter): India's success in evolving a uniform braille code led the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation to see if a world-wide system can be evolved.

Prof. S. K. Chatterjee, Head of the Calcutta University's Department of Comparative Philology and Indian Delegate to the Committee of Braille problems now meeting here, said, "when a uniformed Indian braille code was achieved by bringing together many languages and using two totally different styles of alphabet, UNESCO took up the question of a world Braille on the suggestion of Prof. Humayun Kabir, Joint Secretary in India's Education Ministry.

"Prof. Kabir felt that if it was not feasible to have a single code for all languages, there might be two codes one based on Roman values and the other on Indian values.

Sir Clutha Mackenzie, a New Zealander blinded at Gallipoli in 1915 and who has wide experience of braille in Asia, drew up a report on India's suggestion.

China's Red Army Creeps Forward

KMT BREAKS OFF TIES WITH BURMA

HONG KONG, Dec. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Communist armies were today astride all except one of the roads leading to Chengtu, last Nationalist stronghold in Szechuan province, according to Chinese newspaper reports.

Nationalists still held the road running south-west forming an escape route to Sikiang province.

Reports said all the main gates of Chengtu were bolted and a large number of fifth columnists had been rounded up. Pro-Nationalist reports stated the city was still in air communication with Formosa and Hainan.

TIES WITH BURMA CUT

TAIPEH (Formosa): The Chinese Government today severed diplomatic relations with Burma following Burmese recognition of the Chinese Communists yesterday.

Nationalist Foreign Minister George Yeh, announcing the decision, said he was "amazed" that while fighting Communism in its own land the Burmese Government thought it expedient to recognise a Communist regime in a neighbouring country.

Now, Aikya Kerala

SHORANUR, Dec. 18 (PTI): The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee today adopted a resolution expressing the hope "that any undue delay in the realisation of Aikya Kerala would be avoided"

The Committee pointed out that formation of a Kerala province was not beset with difficulty nor did it present any of the major administrative problems that the other contemplated provinces have to face.

R

FOR UNLAWFULLY selling bread and at a higher than the controlled price, FARIDULHAQ HAKIMULLA was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 600 or in default to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment.

For importing and selling charcoal unauthorisedly, HASSANKHAN ISMAILKHAN was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 500 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

For unlawfully supplying bread, LAXMANDAS TABILRAM and BHAGWANDAS FATECHAND were each sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and in addition the former was fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment

For unlawfully selling rice, DEWALI GHUNSA was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

R

SWEET POTATOES

SWEET POTATOES are available to consumers in the Bombay rationed area from all the Government Grain Shops at the rate of Re. 0-1-3 per lb.

R

POSSESSION OF FOODGRAINS

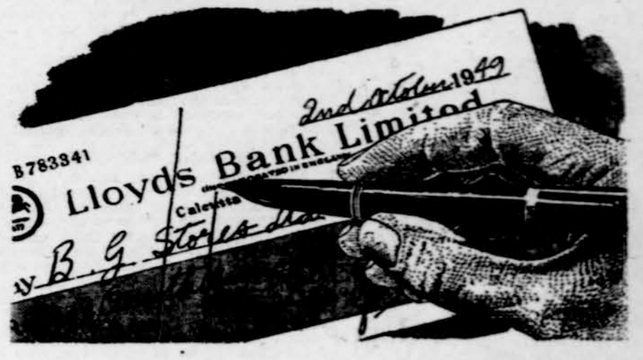
GIVEN BELOW is a Table showing the "Normal Quantity" that a person can possess under the Rationing and other Control Orders in respect of each rationed foodgrain e.g. rice, wheat, bajri, jowar, barley, maize and milo.

Class of persons.	Quantity.
1. Persons other than manual labourers of the age of six years and above.	21 lbs. per head.
2. Children of the age below six years.	10½ lbs. per head.
3. Manual labourers who are holders of supplementary ration cards or entitled to obtain supplementary ration otherwise than on a ration document under the provisions of the Bombay Rationing Order, 1943.	28 lbs. per head.
4. Manual labourers other than those falling under category 3.	21 lbs. per head.
5. Holders of foodgrain ration permits issued under the provisions of the Bombay Rationing Order, 1943.	10½ lbs. per unit specified on the ration permit.
6. Holders of bran ration permits issued under the provisions of the Bombay Rationing Order, 1943.	70 lbs. of bran per unit specified on the ration permit.

A person should not obtain additional stocks of any of the above-mentioned articles in case he possesses the "normal quantity" of any article allowed on the above basis.

If you have in your possession any grain in excess of the quantity allowed on the above basis, you must obtain a licence for its possession from the Ward Rationing Office in which you reside. The licence will be given on application and on cancellation of appropriate number of coupons on your ration cards.

Self Protection



No bank will cash a crossed cheque over the counter for a stranger. If you send a cheque by post or make a payment to a person you do not know, protect yourself by crossing it, or better still use a crossed cheque. As a further precaution write "A/c Payee" between the lines of the crossing.

There are other advantages in making payments by cheque. Ask the manager of any branch of Lloyds Bank to explain them.

Let **LLOYDS BANK** *look after* **YOUR** *interests*

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

INDIAN BATSMEN FAIL AGAIN AND FACE FOLLOW-ON

Phadkar's Stout-hearted Knock Of Unbeaten 78

55,000 WATCH LAMBERT AND FREER ROUT INDIA FOR 289

(By Our Cricket Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Sunday.

In the history of the game of cricket in Bombay, and I am sure anywhere else in India, never before has such a vast number of cricket enthusiasts turned up to watch a match as that flocked to the Brabourne Stadium this morning to watch the Indian batsmen face the Commonwealth attack on the third day of the second unofficial "test" of the present series. People were seen queueing up as early as five in the morning, and long before the start of the match boards of "house full" were put up in all the private club seats.

Thousands broke the barriers and rushed in the public stands in the North and East portion of the stadium. This huge arena built to accommodate at the most 40,000 was invaded "by no less than 55,000 people anxious to see the play this morning. Men and women were trampled upon in hundreds, and little did they seem to care for their unhappy lot. They seemed to be considered with only one thing. That of getting even an inch of ground to poise himself or herself. The temporary structure built near the Governor's pavilion was not left alone by the overwhelming numbers who failed to get even space enough to place their feet on the ground. The structure came down with a bang, but fortunately none were injured seriously. The excitement of the crowd reached unknown proportions, and in the blindness, one lad was bodily hurled over the fence on to the field, the young boy in question escaping with slight injuries and a severe shock.

But what was still to come was the disgraceful behaviour of the crowd in the East stands, who littered the entire ground near the boundary line with all sorts of rubbish, ranging from fruit skins to cocoanuts. Every time a fielder was required to go in that direction he was the target of these "missiles." One actually one of them was spat upon. Such a display of bad sportsmanship has hitherto been absent from our sportsfields, but it opens the eyes of everyone as to the type of crowds we have these days at the sportsfields.

At least five thousand people must have gone disappointed for not being able to enter the ground.

To return to the game, today's performance of Indian batsmen can be summed up in one sentence. IT HAPPENED AGAIN. India despite an excellent start failed miserably. Lambert and Freer literally "walked through" our worthy wielders of the sillow. Once the two great "Vijays" were in the rest of them found little attraction in remaining at the wicket, some attempting foolish strokes and the others failing to rise to the occasion. The result was that by the time play ended this evening, India had lost all her men and were still 159 runs behind on first innings—enough for 'Jock' Livingston to force our batsmen to follow on tomorrow morning. A feature of today's play was the stout-hearted play of Phadkar, who carried his bat for 78 runs.

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH XI (1st Innings **448**

INDIAN XI (1st Innings)

V. M. Merchant, b Freer	78
M. K. Mantri, b Lambert	0
R. S. Modi, c Lambert b Pettiford	58
V. S. Hazare, b Lambert	39
D. G. Phadkar, not out	78
H. R. Adhikari, lbw b Lambert	0
P. R. Umrigar, b Lambert	13
V. Mankad, b Freer	2
S. B. Nimbalkar b Freer	3
C. S. Nayudu, c R. Smith b Freer	7
C. R. Rangachari, run out	2
Extras (byes 4, 1-byes 2, no balls 3)	9
Total	289

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 2; 2 for 160; 3 for 160; 4 for 211; 5 for 211; 6 for 243; 7 for 248; 8 for 268; 9 for 282; 10 for 289.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Lambert	24	2	76	4
Ray Smith	8	2	29	0
Freer	31	2	89	4
Worrell	4	1	5	0
Tribe	26	8	57	0
Pettiford	9	1	24	1

DAVINDER RETAINS NATIONAL TITLE

CALCUTTA Dec. 18 (PTI): Davinder Mohan (Bombay) retained the National Championship by beating G. Lewis (Bombay) in the men's singles final of the All India Badminton Championships played here tonight.

In the ladies singles final, Miss Pearle Goss (Bengal) beat Mrs. Nobina Lewis (Bombay) in straight games.

In the men's doubles final, India's No 1 and 2, Davinder Mohan and G. Lewis (Bombay) were defeated by D. G. Mugwe and B. V. Ullal (Bombay).

Following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES:—Davinder Mohan beat G. Lewis 15/6, 15/4.

LADIES SINGLES:—Miss Pearle Goss beat Mrs. Nobina Lewis 11/7,11/6

MEN'S DOUBLES:—D G Mugwe and B V Ullal beat Davinder Mohan and B Lewis 9/15, 15/12, 17/14.

May 4. To Be Observed As World Football Day

PARIS, Dec. 17 (PTI-Reuter).

A meeting of the executive committee of the International Federation of Football Associations, decided here tonight that the Mediterranean Cup Competition between 1950 and 1952 would not be limited to countries bordering the Mediterranean.

On the proposition of Chile it was decided that May 4 would in future be called World Football Day in memory of the touring team killed in an air crash. At all matches played on this day one minute's silence will be requested.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

2-50 p.m. Siddarth vs. Wilson (Inter College)

3-45 p.m. Bhimraj S.C. vs Bombay Area Army (First Division).

4-45 p.m. Young Sports vs. St. Xavier's 'A' (Senior Division).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3 p.m. GIP Rly. 'D' vs. St. Xavier's 'D'

4 p.m Telephone Club vs. St. Xavier's 'E'

5 B.B. and C.I. 'C' vs Young Rovers.

Bombay Gymkhana Ground

3 p.m. St. Xavier's C' vs. Mazagaon Dock.

4 p.m RIN 'B' vs Reserve Bank.

Parsi Cyclists Ground

3 p.m. Ruia College vs. Metal Box.

4 p.m. Thos. Cook's vs Young Aryan Boans

CRICKET

Brabourne Stadium

10-45 a.m. Second "unofficial" test (Commonwealth vs.India-Fourth Day).

Not in India alone, but in the scattered markets of the whole world, you will find JAYKAY Woollen fabrics of every description upholding their unsullied reputation for rugged strength, fast colours, and hard wearing qualities.

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DETAILS OF PLAY...

Lambert and Freer opened the tourists' attack this morning before a capacity crowd. Freer, who was operating from the C.C.I. end gave place to Ray Smith after the former had bowled three overs. After one over Ray Smith was replaced by George Tribe.

In Lambert's fifth over India's skipper late-cut him for a beautiful four and followed this with another hit for a two to reach his fifty. Merchant, who had been batting with confidence took 115 minutes for his fifty which included six fours.

Lambert who had been bowling for a continuous spell of three quarters of an hour was relieved by Ray Smith. With the fifth ball of Smith's first over Merchant hoisted the hundred of his side after the innings had been in progress for 116 minutes. Modi at the time was 43 runs and was playing very patiently, having remained stationary at that total for very nearly fifteen minutes without adding a single run to his own score.

Merchant dealt rather forcefully with Tribe's fifth over, scoring as many as twelve runs off him in the over. He stepped out to his second ball and hit him to the ropes in the mid-on direction, and followed it with a glance for four.

Freer returned to the attack in place of Smith from the Churchgate end, and his first was a maiden to Rusi Modi, who at the time was 45. Tribe who had conceded 15 runs in his five overs was replaced by Frank Worrell.

MERCHANT DISMISSED

Modi reached the half century mark with a single off Freer. Although a patient knock of 140 minutes, Modi's fifty included five strokes to the boundary. India had a severe shock coming, for with the very next ball Freer sent back India's captain. Merchant in playing a full toss misjudged it and the ball hitting the inner edge of the bat trickled into the wicket. Merchant, who had opened India's innings with Mantri yesterday had played a very useful innings for his 78 runs which were obtained in 146 minutes, and included nine fours. Merchant's partnership for the second wicket with Modi had yielded 128 runs, and had improved India's position considerably after losing the first wicket at 2. The score when Hazare came out to join Modi was 130.

Worrell bowled only one over and Tribe took over the ball from him. Hazare did not take long to settle down. He quickly sent his second ball flashing through the covers for a four. A ball from Freer that beat both Modi and the keeper 'Jock' Livingston and went to the boundary sent up Indian side's 140. Hazare scored another four off Tribe when he sent the ball to the cover boundary in the next over. With hardly twenty minutes for lunch the batsmen had become very cautious, and runs came in very slowly. Hazare sent Freer for a straight four behind the bowler and in the next over snicked Tribe for two to the leg. Tribe, who had bowled six overs in the second spell was replaced by Pettiford, who was getting the bowling for the first time in the match.

MODI CAUGHT

The change proved successful, for with the first ball he tempted Modi to attempt a stroke to leg, where Lambert had only to hold out open his hands to get a "sitter." Modi, who had batted for 180 minutes very watchfully [illegible] India's supporters a very rude shock by attempting such a fatal stroke when only five minutes were left for lunch. Modi's 58 included five boundaries.

Phadkar joined Hazare when the score was 160 at the fall of Modi's wicket, and played out the over.

Tribe changed over to relieve Freer, who had bowled eight overs during which he conceded 16 runs. Tribe's only over to Hazare was a maiden.

Lunch was taken with India 161 with three wickets down, and Hazare batting 18 and Phadkar nil.

Pettiford continued his bowling from the C.C.I. end after lunch. Hazare reached his twenty with a single off Tribe, who came on to bowl from the other end. 172 went on the board, with a beautiful straight drive for a four by Hazare off Pettiford.

Phadkar batted with the greatest of confidence and hit Pettiford's fourth ball of the fifth over for a hard hit four through the extra-cover, where Place although fielding quite far from the pitch failed to stop it. Phadkar was severe with Tribe too and hit him also through the extra-cover for another four. India's opening bowler had two hits to the boundary in his first sixteen runs. When 17, Phadkar survived an appeal for leg before off the bowling of Tribe which umpire Patel disallowed. Phadkar continued to bat freely and lashed out to one of Pettiford's balls and dispatched it in the direction of cover for a four. Tribe, who had little troubles for the batsman bowled a maiden to Hazare, who put all his might in a pull to leg which he attempted, but Pettiford who was fielding very close stopped brilliantly.

Phadkar sent up two hundred with a hit through the slips for a two, after India's innings had been in progress for 230 minutes. Play had to be stopped for two minutes due to Phadkar requesting the umpire to make a spectator change his place, due to the spectator's binoculars reflecting enough light to trouble Indian all-rounder.

Lambert returned to the attack from the Churchgate end when the new ball was taken, and sent down a few fast ones to Hazare, who received one on his thigh, and an appeal for leg before wicket was rightly turned down.

Hazare drove Freer, who had come on to bowl from the other end, for a three through the covers.

Lambert who had been bowling with great effect, got Hazare's wicket, when the latter failed to connect a straight one in Lambert's third over. Hazare's 39 included four boundaries in a stay of 107 minutes.

Hazare's dismissal was the start of India's downfall, for with the very next ball Adhikari was declared leg before wicket.

Lambert had claimed both these wickets with India's score at 211. His analysis at the time after the new ball had been taken were 3 overs, 1 maiden, 3 runs and 2 wickets.

Phadkar, who had been batting splendidly lifted Lambert to the on boundary with a hefty stroke to reach 32, and a little later sent up his side's 220 runs with a single off Freer.

Lambert, who was troubling every batsman, was punished very severely by Phadkar, who continued to add to his score in a most nonchalant manner. In one over of the medium bowler Phadkar obtained eleven runs.

Umrigar sent up the 240 of the innings with a two to leg and incidentally reached his own ten obtained in half an hour. When Umrigar reached the score 13 it proved to be the unlucky figure for him, for in playing back he was clean bowled by Lambert. The score at Umrigar's fall was 243, Phadkar being 46. Lambert had captured all the three wickets that fell within a short spell after lunch, and had conceded only 24 runs in the 6 overs during the time.

Vinoo Mankad, who came to join Phadkar failed to stay. A cross stroke attempted by him against Freer's delivery that was coming dead on the wicket failed to connect the ball, and Indian spinner was back in the pavilion with two to his credit.

Phadkar reached his individual fifty with a snick for 2 off Lambert. His 51 scored in 117 minutes included five fours. Incidentally the 250 of the innings went up after 303 minutes of play.

Tea was taken at 253 for 7, with Phadkar batting 54 and Nimbalkar nil.

Phadkar reached his sixty after the resumption with single off Lambert. A short one off Freer was speedily sent by Phadkar to the square-leg boundary. But Nimbalkar failed to stay at the wicket for long and was clean bowled by one of Freer's faster ones, and the score was 268 for the loss of eight wickets. Phadkar at the time was 67. C. S. Nayudu joined Phadkar, who reached his 70 with a hard hit for three to the extra-cover. Lambert, who had been bowling since the new ball was taken gave place to Tribe, off whom a single helped C.S. open his account. C. S. defied the close fielding set by Freer by hitting him in the country and running four for it, but got an additional run for it due to an overthrow. But the Indore googly bowler did not stay very long after that. He hit one of Freer's harmless one right in the hands of Ray Smith fielding at mid-on, after contributing seven to India's total.

With 17 runs to avoid a follow on, Rangachari came to bat. And despite Phadkar shielding him against the bowling, Rangachari was run out in trying to steal a single off the last ball of the penultimate over of the day.

India's innings ended with the score at 289, short by nine runs of the Commonwealth total. Phadkar, who had batted very courageously for 184 minutes, remained unbeaten with 78 runs to his credit. India had batted in all for 370 minutes.

YOUNG SWIMMERS' ANNUAL GALA

K.N. Shah Wins Men's Championship

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Young Swimmers Union held their first annual swimming gala at the Back Bay baths this evening before a large crowd of enthusiasts. Kanti Shah won the Mens individual championship, while Miss N. V. Merchant won the Women's title.

The waterpolo match between D. M. Morarji's team and K. C. De's team to be most interesting and the final result was a draw both sides sharing four goals. D. M. Morarji and Chandnani scored for the former, while K. N. Shah scored for the latter.

The day's programme included more than thirteen events which were all keenly contested. Mr. Nagindas Shah presided on the occasion and distributed the prizes to the winners.

A novel item on the evening's programme was a three legged race. S. V Asher and his partner M. K. Mehta came first while the second team was K. Rattansey and Partner.

The following are some of the results:—

100 YARDS FREE STYLE (FOR MEN):—K. Rattansey 1. B. Chandani 3. Time 61 secs.

100 YARDS FREE STYLE (Boys under 17):—V. H. Harita 1. Sampant 2 R Chandani 3. Tome 61 secs.

TWO LENGTH FREE STYLE (Women):—Miss N. V. Merchant 1. Miss K. V. Merchant 2. Miss R. Palicha 3. Time 65 secs.

WATER POLO MATCH:—D. M. Morarji's Team 2 (D. M. Morarji 1, B. S. Chandnani 1); K. C. De's Team (K. N. Shah 2).

THREE-LEGGED SWIM: S. V. Asher and M. K. Mehta 1. K. Rattansey and Partner.

WEST PUNJAB HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIPS

LAHORE, Dec. 17 (PTI-Reuter)

Bata Sports Club and the West Punjab Police today qualified to meet in the finals of the West Punjab Hockey Championships.

In the semi-finals today the West Punjab Police won their match against the Brother Club-by the odd goal in five and the Bata Sports beat D. H. A. Multan, by four goals to nil.

MAHARASHTRA SUCCUMB AFTER A GRAND FIGHT

"Lusis" Strengthen Position In Senior Hockey League

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Maharashtra suffered their second defeat in the Senior Hockey League this evening at the hands of GIP Rail way 'A' being beaten by the odd goal in three Donnelly, the Railway custodian saved practically everything that came his way to enable his side prevail. Earlier Lusitanians 'A' beat Dockyard 'A' by two goals to nil thus maintaining their unbeaten record.

Maharashtra were rather unlucky to lose. They dominated play and shot into goal on numerous occasions but Donnelly time and again somehow got to the ball to save from all angles. In the twenty third minute of the first session Bacarro scooped a free hit pass from Krishna past Phillips the Maharashtra custodian.

In the second session Maharashtra looked like winning or at least saving the game and nearly got the equalizer when Nimal was about to shoot into a helpless goalie, but Mulla, the Railway right half held his stick. Instead of awarding a penalty bully, umpire Joseph carelessly overlooked the gravity of the situation and awarded a penalty corner, which proved otherwise.

In the twenty second minute of the second session GIP went further ahead when Munir accepted a fine through pass from A. Fernandes to beat him with a grand solo effort. Maharashtra reduced the mergin three minutes later when Chatre robbed Nabi Shah of the ball in goal area as Nabi had failed to clear the ball. The Railway however lasted out winners.

"LUSIS" CLAIM FULL POINTS

Lusis 'A' were able to gain full points against Dockyard 'A' from two goals scored in the second period. Reggie Rodriguese obtained the first after Walter D'Souza had taken the penalty corner hit six minutes before the end. In the last minute of play Lusis scored a second through Woodcock who beat Bosthwick, at the top of the circle with a grand sole effort.

In the First Division game played earlier. BEST Sports Club and Lusitanian's 'B' shared two goals and points. Mulla scored for the former while E. D'Souza scored for the latter.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE

Greys Have A Lucky Day

BOMBAY, Sunday.

In the Women's Hockey League played this evening at the Old Association Ground Bombay Greys 'A' beat Lusitanians 'A' by four goals to nil in the Sinior Division.

Ray Salway opened his sides account with a grand goal off a goalmouth clearance by the Lusis goalie. Yvonne Carvalho scored the second when she converted a pas from Ray Salway. The third goal came of the blade of Yvonne Carvalho when Ruby McCarthy passed to her. The right outer Patricia Hickson completed the Grey's tally by converting a pass from the inner

Earlier Bombay Grey's 'C' beat City 'C' by a solitary goal scored in the second half by Miss B. Ballard off a pass from Miss Parkes.

JONES ESTABLISHES A RECORD

Beats Frank Edwards Again

MADRAS, Dec. 18 (PTI): Wilson Jones of Bombay, the new All India Billiards champion, established a record for the highest break in South India by compiling 309 points in 23 minutes here tonight when he beat Frank Edwards of England by 894 points to 615 in a two-hour session of exhibition billiards. The previous best break in South India was 267 by Bob Marshall of S. Australia early this year when he was on an exhibition tour of India.

By tonight's victory Jones proved that his two previous victories over the British champion in the All India Championships at Calcutta and in the exhibition game at Vizagapatam were not just flashes in the pan.

Edwards commenced promisingly by making a break of 111 in his third visit and with two more useful breaks of 95 and 69 reached 349 at the end of the first hour. Jones who was not shaping well was slowly trailing behind and reached 222 when the game was an hour old but he suddenly struck a brilliant patch and made a flawless break of 309 points in the very quick time of 23 minutes to carry his total to 531. Thus he not only wiped off the arrears but established a lead of about 150 points over Edwards who was then 385. After this there was no stopping Jones who, playing with consistent form, further increased the lead by making breaks of 82 103, and 64. Towards the closing stages. Edwards tried to make a fight of it with breaks of 58 and 48 but could only reach the 600 mark when time intervened.

In the one frame snooker game that followed immediately, Selvraj beat Edwards by 46 points to 36.

FILIPINO TENNIS STARS ARRIVE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

The three top Filipino tennis stars arrived here today to take part in the Lawn Tennis Championships of Asia, commencing on December 22 at the South Club, Calcutta. They are F Ampon, Deyro and Carmona.

D. Mitic, M. Banovic and J. Pallada (Yugoslavia) are already here for the tournament. Mitic and Pallada will give an exhibition against Dilip Bose and Narendra Nath in a three-set doubles match at the Eden Gardens tomorrow.

Sumant Misra Regains Bengal Tennis Title

YUGOSLAV MITIC CLAIMS BOTH DOUBLES EVENTS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18 (P.T.I.).

Sumant Misra, India's No. 2, regained his Bengal title from Naresh Kumar No. 4 to whom he had lost it last year. Before surrendering it Kumar took Misra to full five sets and actually led two-love after the second set.

In sharp contrast to his first visit to India 10 years ago when he lost the very first round match in the National Championships, Yugoslavia's No. 1 D. Mitic added another title to his credit today. He won the mixed doubles from Narendra Nath No. 3 and Miss P. Khana No. 2 in straight sets with the help of Mrs. C. E. Cargin, a local player, yesterday he had with his country-man Branovic won the men's doubles title beating Naresh Kumar and K. B. Madan in the final.

Later in an exhibition match Mitic partnered by Yugoslavia's No. 2 J. Pallada beat India's No. 1 Dilip Bose and Narendra Nath in straight sets.

Sumant Misra started his match against the holder Naresh Kumar with a fine strategy and reaped a high dividend. Though he broke through Kumar's service in the very first game of the first set, taking it at love, he chiefly depended on his left placements, which Naresh Kumar wanted to save with all tenacity, to wear out the young opponent. Still he offered stiff resistance to the holder and levelled up at every stage in the first set befohe losing it 5-7. In the second set going all-out for an early decision Kumar immediately took the lead and, though Misra thrice equalised, won it comfortably. In fact Kumar played in these sets vastly superior game specially with his off drives.

Kumar again forged ahead with his service game in the third and vital, set, but showed signs of wear. In the next game Misra levelled up one-all and went ahead to win the set at 6-2. At the interval Kumar led Misra two sets to one.

Then Misra resuming with supreme confidence, took Kumar's two service games o lead four-love in the fourth set. Kumar won his next two service games to lead four-love in the fourth Misra finally wound up the set at 6-3.

In the final set Misra immediately took the lead with his service game, but Kumar making a fine rally levelled up one-all after going for three deuces. The next game, Misra serving also went for deuce twice before the veteran could again take the lead. He then broke through Kumar's service and increased the lead to four-one. Kumar at this stage just managed to take one service game finally to lose 2-6.

LONDON, Dec. 18 (PTI-Reuter).—C. Spychala of Poland and Vladina Cernik of Czechoslovakia, who were to have accompanied the British Lawn Tennis team to India today from London Airport, could not go because they had not been granted visas to travel.

They hope to overcome passport difficulties in time to leave by air for Calcutta on Wednesday.

BERAR SPORTS MEET TO BE HELD THIS WEEK

(From Our Correspondent)

AKOLA, Dec 17: Brisk arrangements are in progress for the annual sports meet which is to be held here from the 17th to 20th under the auspices of Berar Schools Physical Educational Athletic Association. Well over 500 sportsmen from the Secondary Schools of Bearar will participate including a large number of girls. Final matches of Football, volleyball etc, and India games and also sports ranging from high-jump to relay races will be held. Various committees are formed o make arrangements for the sports meet.

A meeting of all the local high-school students was held on the 14th presided over by Mr. V. A. Apte, D. S. E. and an appeal was made to the students to make the sports-meet a success.

A special feature of this sports-meet is that, lectures on physical education of the eminent personalities like Mr. H. V. Deshpande, leader of the Indian Lingiad Team, Dr. S. K. Kane, and Mr. P. K. Patil are arranged.

Mr. Franklin D. P. I. will preside and give away prizes.

ALVA TO CAPTAIN MADRAS SIDE

Ranji Trophy Fixture Against Mysore

MADRAS, Dec. 18 (PTI).

B. Chandrahasa Alva who has been chosen as a reserve for India against the Commonwealth tourists in the second unofficial cricket test now being played in Bombay, has been selected to captain the Madras Provincial Cricket team for the Ranji Trophy match against Mysore to be played here from December 24.

Fifteen players have been provisionally selected from which the final eleven will be chosen later. The following is the list:—

B. C. Alva (captain), C. R. Rangachari, M. Swaminathan, K. S. Kannan, M. V. Prakash, B. Alagannan, R. M. Perumal, N. Kannaviram, D. L. Chakravarthi, A. K. Saranagapani, C. D. Gopinath, G. Abraham, S. Ganeshan Andi Chetty and S. V. Vaidyanathan

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KASHMIR'S ACCESSION TO INDIA LEGAL AND VALID

Agreement With Pakistan Is No Bar

BAJPAI'S ANSWER TO GURMANI'S MISSTATEMENTS

NEW DELHI, Dec 18. (PTI)

THE Government of India today released a letter written by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General, External Affairs Ministry, Government of India, on November 21, 1949 to the Chairman of the U.N. Kashmir Commission in which he has set forth the Government of India's firm stand on the validity of Kashmir State's accession to India.

The Secretary General has refuted Pakistan charges that State's accession to India was "invalid ab initio", as conveyed to the Commission in an earlier letter by Nawab Gurmani, Minister for Kashmir Affairs, Government of Pakistan, written on October 1, 1949.

Explaining India's stand on State's accession and admittance of Kashmir representatives to the Indian Constituent Assembly, the Secretary-General's letter says: "Until the people of the State decide otherwise, the State, in the opinion of the Government of India, remains legally acceded to India.

UNFAIR

While the Constitution of India, which, inter alia, provides for relations as of acceding States to the Government of India was under consideration, it would have been unfair to the Government and the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to deny them the opportunity of participating in the discussion of that Constitution. Such participation was not intended and does not, in fact, alter the Government of India's determination to abide, in the matter of accession, by the freely declared will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir."

STATES PRIOR TO INDEPENDENCE

Crown's Functions

The Secretary-General's letter which was given in reply to points raised in Nawab Gurmani's letter to the Commission says: "The Pakistan Minister for Kashmir Affairs has stated:

(1) That the Standstill Agreement between Pakistan and the State debarred the latter from entering into an agreement with India. (2) That the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir had no authority left to execute an Instrument of Accession. (3) That the act of accession was brought about by violence and fraud and was, therefore, invalid ab initio. (4) That the acceptance by India of the Maharaja's offer of accession was conditional and, therefore, invalid in law.

The reply of the Government of India to these contentions is set out below.

Prior to the enactment of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, the Indian States were under the suzerainty of the British Crown and, as part of this relationship the Crown was responsible for the conduct of their external relations and defence. These rights and responsibilities which, in the language of the Government of India Act, 1935, were described as 'the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States', were exercised by the Crown Representative in India.

ARRANGEMENTS

Side by side with these functions of the Crown, the States had a number of agreements and administrative arrangements with the Central and Provincial Governments in India relating to matters of common concern like customs, transit and communications, coinage, currency and exchange regulations, posts and telegraphs, extradition, civil supplies and the like.

A measure of co-ordination between these two distinct sets of functions and responsibilities was secured by the appointment of one of the same person to the post of Governor-General of India and "His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States."

With the enactment of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, the suzerainty of His Majesty over the Indian States lapsed, and it was provided that along with it, the treaties and engagements in force on the date of the passing of the act between His Majesty and the Indian States should lapse. States were thus released from the rights and obligations of paramountcy which the British Crown possessed.

PROVISO IN ACT

This did not, however dispose of the agreements relating to matters of common concern and administrative arrangements which the States had with the Central and Provincial Governments of India.

To deal with these arrangements, there was a proviso to Sub-Section (1) of Section 7 of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 which said that "notwithstanding anything contained in Paragraph (B) of this Sub-Section, effect shall, as nearly as may be, continue to be given to the provisions of any such agreement as is therein referred to which relate to customs, transit and communications, posts and telegraphs, or other like matters until the provisions in question are denounced by the Ruler of the Indian State on the one hand or by the Dominion or Provinces or other parts thereof concerned on the other hand, or are superseded by subsequent agreements."

A CONTINUATION

The State of Jammu and Kashmir had a number of agreements with the pre-partition Government of India and the pre-partition Provincial Government of the Punjab. By virtue of the proviso to Sub-Section (1) of Section 7 of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, quoted above, these agreements automatically continued till they were either denounced by either party or replaced by subsequent agreements.

On August 12, 1947, the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State telegraphed to the Pakistan Government that "the Jammu and Kashmir Government would welcome Standstill Agreements with Pakistan on all matters on which these exist at present moment with the outgoing British Indian Governments. It is suggested that existing arrangements should continue pending the settlement of details and formal execution of fresh agreements."

NOT OVER DEFENCE

On the 16th August, 1949, the Government of Pakistan agreed to have a Standstill Agreement with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the continuance of existing arrangements pending settlement of details and formal execution of fresh agreements."

The agreements referred to in the telegram of the Jammu and Kashmir Government were agreements about matters like customs, communications, posts and telegraphs civil supplies and the like. There was no question whatsoever of these agreements covering foreign relations or defence.

ZAFRULLAH'S SPEECH IN U. N.

Explanation Of Agreement

Paragraph 15 of Document III which was presented to the Security Council by Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan with his letter of January 15, 1948, as a reply to India's complaint to the Security Council, states that "on 5th August, 1947, the Jammu and Kashmir State, like other States, was free to accede or not to accede to either Dominion It entered into a Standstill Agreement with Pakistan under which inter alia the administration of posts and telegraphs services was entrusted to Pakistan."

Again, in his speech to the Security Council on January 17, 1948, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan said: "I have explained yesterday to the Security Council what the Standstill Agreements mean. Kashmir had arrived at a Standstill Agreement with Pakistan with regard to her communications, supplies and post office and telegraphic arrangements."

WHY NOT URGED

It is inconceivable that, if the Government of Pakistan had considered defence and foreign relations to be covered by this Standstill Agreement, they would have failed to urge this when the Kashmir dispute was debated at length before the Security Council from January to April, 1948.

In any case, the constitutional position explained earlier in this letter should dispose of the new claim that the Standstill Agreement between the State and Pakistan debarred the State from lawfully acceding to India.

SIMILAR REQUEST

It is not irrelevant, in this connection, to mention that on the date on which the Government of Jammu and Kashmir State approached the Pakistan Government with the request that the two enter into Standstill Agreements, a similar request was addressed to the Government of India.

The Government of India invited the State to send an authorised representative to Delhi to discuss the matter. Owing to changes in the personnel of the State Government, and, subsequently, the invasion of the State this request could not be complied with.

That the Jammu and Kashmir State should have simultaneously asked both Pakistan and India to enter into standstill Agreements which involved control of the States foreign relations and defence has only to be mentioned to be dismissed as impossible.

PAKISTAN VIOLATES AGREEMENT

Blockade On State

As regards (II) and (III) a brief recapitulation of some of the events before accession provides a sufficient answer.

To take first, the charge (by no means new) that the accession was obtained by violence and fraud. On the transfer of power to India and Pakistan the State of Jammu and Kashmir became free to accede to either country. The State executed a Standstill Agreement with Pakistan as an interim measure to continue the arrangements on administrative matters which already existed.

In violation of this agreement Pakistan first imposed what amounted to an economic blockade on the State. Subsequently, it aided and abetted an invasion of the territory of the State The invaders consisted of tribesmen, members of regular Pakistan Forces whose presence had to be explained on some such excuse as their being "on leave", and a number of inhabitants of the western part of the State E. G. Poonch. In their march through the valley of Kashmir, the maurauders spared nobody.

NO SUBSTANCE

If Mr. Gurmani's argument that the Standstill Agreement into which Kashmir entered with Pakistan covered defence and external relations is correct all that India need have done was to accept the request for a similar agreement made by the State Government to the Government of India on the same date that the request for such an agreement was addressed to Pakistan.

By doing so, India would have had no need to resort, as alleged by the Pakistan Minister, to force and fraud to obtain Kashmir's accession subsequently.

As already stated, however, there is no substance in the argument that the Standstill Agreement included the subjects of external relations and defence. India sent forces into Kashmir at short notice and solely for the purpose of protecting the State against an extension of the destructive activities of the invaders, extension which would have created a situation between India and Pakistan that could only have resulted in war.

If any party used force to secure the accession of Jammu and Kashmir it was Pakistan; if any party practised fraud to secure that accession, again it was Pakistan. It is difficult to describe, by any other word the arguments that Pakistan has used to explain away its share in the invasion of the State which led to the present dispute.

AUTHORITY OF THE MAHARAJA

People's Resistance

The contention that the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir had no authority to execute an Instrument of Accession and this accession was invalid ab initio has, in its legal and constitutional aspect, been dealt with under A. (paragraphs, 4 5 and 6 supra).

It is difficult to understand why the Maharaja, faced with invasion, had no authority to turn to a friendly neighbour for aid which accession would make lawful. That this request for accession had the support of Sheikh Abdullah, leader of the most representative popular party in the State, and that the people of the State offered such resistance as lay in their power to the invaders should be sufficient evidence of the support which the demand for accession had, not only from the ruler but from the majority of the inhabitants of the State.

It seems worthwhile to comment also on Mr Gurmani's assertion made in Paragraph 4 of his letter that "the overwhelming majority of the people of the State desire to accede to Pakistan". The free will of the people has yet to be ascertained.

It is not without significance, however, that when the invaders came near Srinagar in October 1947, the local population rose almost to a man to resist them, even though it was practically unarmed. If even a fraction of this population had been in sympathy with the invaders, it could have rendered impossible, by demanding the airport, the landing of the Indian Forces that went to their rescue.

NOT CONDITIONAL

As regards the contention in (4) namely that the accession of the State to India was invalid because its acceptance was conditional, the Commission's attention is drawn to the following passage from the statement of Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar made to the Security Council.

"The Instrument of Accession is a document complete in itself. To the best of my memory the instrument, in the case of Kashmir, does not contain any condition. It does not state that the accession is provisional. The commitment which the Government of India made for themselves on the question of ascertaining the wishes of the people was contained in a letter accompanying the accepted Instrument of Accession. The Government of India is certainly bound by its commitment, but it would be wrong to call the accession itself a provisional accession"

NO WITHDRAWAL

The accession became complete and operative on October, 26, 1947, the date on which the relevant document was signed. Under Section 2 of the Indepence of India Act, any Indian State was at liberty to accede to either Dominion or to remain independent. If a State did accede to a Dominion, it could not legally withdraw from that accession except with the permission of the Dominion to which it had acceded.

The effect of the Government of India's declaration that if the vote of the people went against accession to India, India would release Kashmir from the accession was not to modify in any way the legal position but only to clarify India's declared policy that it would, in the matter of accession, be ultimately guided by the freely declared will of the people of the State.

LEGALLY UNTENABLE

The Pakistan Minister has also sought to deduce from the preamble of the resolution of the Security Council, dated the 21st April, 1948, that the words "that the Council noted with satisfaction that both India and Pakistan desire that the question of the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan should be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite" signify that "the accession of this State to India or Pakistan was an open question"

As has already been explained above, this view is legally untenable. According to the Government of India's understanding, neither the Council nor the Commission has questioned the legality of the accession of the Jammu and Kashmir State to India.

In the opinion of the Government of India, the words quoted from the preamble do not more than express approval of the method of plebiscite as a democratic way of settling the question whether or not the state should continue its accession to India or, in the alternative, should accede to Pakistan.

REPRESENTATION

Before leaving the subject of accession, the Pakistan Minister's complaint that "the Government of India have sought to evade the obligations flowing from their acceptance of the Commission's resolution of January 5, 1949, by inviting the Maharaja to nominate four members to the Indian Constituent Assembly" might also be dealt with.

Until the people of the State decide otherwise, the State, in the opinion of the Government of India remains legally acceded to India. While the constitution of India, which, 'inter alia', provides for the relations of acceding States to the Government of India was under consideration, it would have been unfair to the Government and people of the state of Jammu and Kashmir to deny them the opportunity of participating in the discussion of that Constitution.

Such participation was not intended to and does not, in fact, alter the Government of India's determination to abide, in the matter of accession, by the freely declared will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Should that will be against the State continuing to be part of India, if and when it comes to be expressed in a constitutional way under conditions of peace and impartiality, the representation of the State in the Indian Parliament would automatically cease and the provisions of the Constitution of India that govern the relations of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the Union of India will also cease to operate.

DISBANDMENT OF "AZAD" FORCES

No New Condition

To the Pakistan Minister "it appears that it was only when the Commission formulated its truce proposals in April, 1949, that the Government of India deviated from their original position and contended that the withdrawal of the bulk of the Indian Forces under Part II of the Commission's resolution of August 13, 1948, should be conditional upon the disbandment and disarming of the "Azad" Kashmir Forces".

The Commission should, in the light of their various discussions with representatives of the Government of India and their correspondence with that Government be aware of the correct position It is untrue to suggest, as Mr. Gurmani has done, that the Government of India have made and attempt to introduce a new condition into the settlement arrived at between "India and Pakistan for the peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute".

The Government of India's view of the Commission's two resolutions of August 13, 1948, and January 5, 1949, respectively is set out clearly in the related correspondence and records of discussions between the Commission or its representatives an the Government of India.

STATE SECURITY

In accepting the resolution of August 13, 1948, the Paramount obligation of the Government of India to ensure the security of the State was emphasised in unequivocal terms.

The request made to Dr. Lozano in December 1948, by the Prime Minister for the disbandment and disarming of the 'Azad' Kashmir Forces was prompted as much by the need of security for the State as by the additional consideration arising out of the resolution of January 5, then under discussion in draft form, that the proposed plebiscite should be held under conditions in which those who had left the so-called 'Azad' Kashmir territory should be able to return to that area to exercise their vote freely and without fear.

Neither condition could be satisfied if the 'Azad' Kashmir Forces, who number, according to Pakistan's own admission, made in February 1949, had swollen to 32 battalions, and whose effectiveness as a fighting force must have greatly increased as a result of their having been brought under the operational control of Pakistan Army, were to remain untouched.

NO MODIFICATION

India's insistence that the phasing of the withdrawal of its own forces must be linked with the adoption of practical steps to effect the large-scale disbanding and disarming of the 'Azad' Kashmir Forces was not, as suggested by the Pakistan Minister, an attempt to modify the resolution of August, 13 1948, but an inevitable consequence of the change in the strength and quality of these forces and, therefore, fully consistent with the understanding on which the Government of India accepted the resolution, viz; that they would be free to take suitable measures to discharge, effectively, their obligation to maintain the security, of the State.

DISARMING BEFORE PLEBISCITE

Well In Advance

The Pakistan Minister's interpretation of Paragraph 3 of my letter dated February 18, 1949, is supported neither by the quotations made by him from that letter nor by the position consistently taken up by the Government of India in this matter.

All that the words quoted by the Minister intended to convey was that, after the cease-fire, and before the plebiscite could actually be held, conditions must be created in which Kashmir nationals would return to the area now in the occupation of Azad Kashmir" Forces. The period, after the cease-fire, up to and including the period covering the plebiscite, during which there were no hostilities, could only be described by the word 'truce".

Consistently with the Commission's agreement that there should be large-scale disbandment and disarming of the "Azad Kashmir" Forces before Kashmir nationals who had left the so-called Azad Kashmir area could return to that area, such disbandment and disarming had to be well in advance of the plebiscite.

MEANING CONVEYED

From the standpoint of the security of the State, effective measures for such disbandment and disarming had to be devised and adequate arrangements made for their implementation before any large-scale withdrawal of Indian Forces from the State could start.

The quotation from my letter, dated the February 18, 1949, as amplified by the Pakistan Minister, conveys this meaning and is not rationally susceptible of any other interpretation. The suggestion that I sought "to confuse the issue by quoting only the first two sentences of the passage" has no basis in logic or fact.

The Pakistan Minister for Kashmir has argued, in effect, that both as regards administration and defence: it was the Commission's intention that the sparsely populated and mountainous regions in the north of the State should be treated on the same footing as the so-called 'Azad Kashmir Area' referred to in the Commission's resolution of the August 13, 1948.

MR. KORBEL'S LETTER

Mr. Korbel's letter of us on August 25, 1948, in reply to the Prime Minister's letter of August 20, 1948, on the subject of these areas should be sufficient to negative this extraordinary interpretation.

Had the Commission intended, as urged by Mr. Gurmani, "that neither the Government of India nor the Maharaja's Government will be permitted to send any military or civil officials to the evacuated territory" into the sparsely populated and mountainous northern regions, the Commission would have said so instead of stating, as Mr. Korbel did, "that the question raised in your letter (the Prime Minister's letter) dated August 20, 1948, could be considered in the implementation of the resolution".

FANCIFUL ARGUMENTS

Both as regards the disbandment and the disarming of the 'Azad Kashmir' Forces and the question of the northern areas, the Pakistan Minister for Kashmir Affairs has only reaffirmed the view of the Government of Pakistan that the resolution of the August, 13, 1948, was intended by the Commission to apply not to the conditions prevalent in August, 1948 but to the situation of today.

That the refusal of the Government of India to accept this view can legitimately be regarded as evidence of their desire to evade any of their obligations is wholly unjustified.

The Government of India stand by every commitment that they have made; only the fulfilment of these commitments must be related to facts as they are and not sought to be adjusted to false and fanciful arguments."

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Government Move To Secure Cotton Supplies

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd., has issued the following weekly report.

BOMBAY: The highlight of the week's news is the decision of the Government of India, adocating foreign exchange for the importation of 800,000 bales, including some from dollar area. Of this, about one-fourth quantity is expected to be procured from California, U.S.A Other countries which India expects to import raw cotton from are Egypt, Sudan and Tanganyika to the tune of 300,000 bales, South America 60,000 bales, in addition to 220,000 bales already secured from East Africa by the bulk purchase system jointly with the U. K.

COTTON PRODUCTION

The official estimate of the indigenous production is placed at 28 lacs of bales which, together with a carry over of about 13 lacs of bales and the import of 8 lacs of bales will give an aggregate supply of 49,00,000 bales. Against this, the requirements of the Indian textile industry are estimated at 40 lacs of bales for the year. September 1949 to August 1950, and exports of all varieties of short staples will be allowed only to the limit of two lacs of bales. Within this over-all quota for exports, Assam and Comilla varieties will continue to be licensed freely for export to all permissible destinations from Calcutta, whereas, Benbal Desi and Mathalas will be licensed for export only to hard currency countries. Intending exporters are warned that exports will be stopped as soon as the quantitative ceiling is touched and that they should not, therefore, enter into long term commitments with their oversea buyers.

In order to facilitate the use of imported cotton, the Government of India have given an assurance that the cotton textile industry that a reasonable price for cotton imported will be recognised in the fixation of textiles. Suitable measures to counteract increase in price of cotton textiles to the consumer are also udder contemplation and these may be to keep the imports of cotton on an economic level and perhaps in the form of a taxation measure There have been demands of late by the indistry for the removal of the import duty on cotton and the excise duty on cloth.

The fact is that the Government of India are giving more attention to the cotton supply situation against the background of brighter outlook for Indian textiles which are much in demand in foreign markets especially the U. K., Italy and certain Scandinavian countries. Devaluation has made Indian cotton piecegoods competitive also in dollar countries. A South Indian mill will soon be exporting to Canada sizeable quantity of Indian textiles. The U. S. buyers are also interested in ordinary lines of Indian cloth. If the export target of 800 million yards of cloth is exceeded, more foreign cotton will be allowed to be imported.

Turning our attention to the market, there is little to report in the forward section, where trading is at a standstill. In the ready section, prices continue to be maintained. Despite the reduced offtake for export to the Continent or Japan, Bengals have been keeping steady. Buying by mills in the interior markets has slowed down owing to the fact that most mills have bought enough for the present against their allocations.

WARNING TO MILLS

The Textile Commissioner has issued a warning to all mills that undue hurry on their part to buy kapas at exorbitant prices will not assist them in any way, because they must count upon the risk of any portion of their purchases being diverted to another mill, if ever an occasion should arise to enforce clauses 8 and 14 of the Cotton Control Order In such an event the price at which the cotton will be diverted will not be on the basis of exorbitant prices paid by them for 'Kapas' but at the ceiling rates fixed for the particular varieties.

It is expected that the Textile Commissioner will allot quotas for each mill with a view to bringing about a rationalised distribution of available supplies of cotton among textile mills. Mills will not be permitted to purchase cotton in excess of their quotas The requirements of Khadi industry will also be taken into accodnt.

The Government of India have found it necessary to stagger the issue of transport permits in regard to cotton grown in the C. P. and Berar, so that not more than half the quota of any mill will be allowed to that mill till December 31, 1949. This decision has been taken in order to check the unhealthy activity of certain mills outside the C. P. and Berar who are purchasing 'kapas' there at prices higher than those comparable to maximum prices of cotton.

On the production side, a very interesting news has come from Mysore State, where experiments of growing Egyptian cotton have produced encouraging results. The Mysore Government now propose to extend the cultivation of this finest variety, known as M.A. 5 staple 1.1/8". to 60,000 acres. This variety was cultivated during the past 4 years and its present yield amounts to 3,500 bales.

NEW YORK: Cotton prices were slightly easier during the week influenced by uncertainties regarding the crop control, future price support and foreign aid funds. Prices, however, steadied later on mill buying and covering in new crops. The market is awaiting the outcome of yesterday's farmers' refererendum on acreage cuts.

ALEXANDRIA: This market has registered substantial increase in prices, especially for Ashmouni, with activity in spots aiding the bullish sentiment. Karnak varieties fully good and above are becoming scarcer, and demand for Menufi has shown considerable improvement during the last four days.

PAKISTAN: We have received the following telegram from Karachi dated 15th inst.:—

"With better arrivals and outstanding sales more or less covered, market adjusted with slightly lower rates by Far East, French India but available stocks already sold, Arrivals this week 28,300 total since 1st September 221,000 bales, Sales 7,760, export 15,000 of which 11,000 France, balance Far East, Chittagong. Total export since 1st September 156,500."

AFRICAN MEMBERS INCREASED

Uganda Council Reforms

NAIROBI (Kenya), Dec. 18 (PTI-Reuter): The Secretary of State for the Colonies has agreed to changes in the Uganda Central Legislative Council whereby the number of African members will be increased to eight.

They will be appointed on a provincial basis being elected by the four Provincial Councils.

The European and Asian memberships are being increased by one each and the Government membership by six additional officers.

Thus both sides of the House will be numerically equal, 16 members on each side, with the official President having the casting vote.

FISCAL COMMISSION IN CALCUTTA

Probe Into Industries

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18 (PTI) Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Chairman, Fiscal Commission, accompanied by Mr. D. L. Mazumdar, Member-Secretary, arrived here today on an eight-day programme.

The Commission which will commence its work from tomorrow in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Chamber will have a heavy agenda. Besides examining representatives of various Chambers of Commerce, commercial and industrial associations and some prominent individuals, it will inspect certain industrial establishments in and around Calcutta. Representatives of the Government of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam are also to be examined.

The terms of reference of the Commission include recommendations regarding the future policy of protection or assistance to industries.

Pay Cuts In Assam

GAUHATI, Dec. 18 (PTI): The Governor and Cabinet Ministers of Assam have decided to enforce a monthly voluntary cut in their salaries as part of the economic drive of the Government, it is learnt.

The Governor will forego fifteen percent of his salary, the Premier 12 percent of his salary, and the other seven Ministers each ten percent of their salaries.

Adviser To Workers

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18 (PTI): Mr. Deven Sen, M.L.A., has been selected by the Government of India as adviser to the workers' delegates to the first Asian Regional Labour Conference of the I.L.O. to be held at Nuwara in Ceylon from January 16 next, it is learnt here.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

New Features This Year

MADRAS, Dec. 18 (PTI): The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, this morning declared open the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at the Congress Grounds at Tennampet.

The exhibition—an annual feature here—has been organised under the auspices of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee.

Enclosed over an area of about 200 acres, the exhibition has several new features this year. Among them are the archaeological section wherein ancient works of art are displayed and the projects section, where miniature models of hydro-electric projects of the Government Electricity Department are on show.

Earlier today, the Governor-General visited Gandhi Nagar at Adyar where a new colony is springing up. The colony was inaugurated by the Congress President Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya at the commencement of this year.

AMBASSADOR FOR INDONESIA

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18 (PTI): The Government of India have decided to raise the diplomatic post of the Indian Consul-General in Indonesia to that of an Ambassador.

Dr P Subbaroyan, who has been appointed the first Indian Ambassador in Indonesia is expected to leave India on December 23.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, is also expected to leave for Indonesia on December 23 to attend the inauguration of the Republic.

ORDINANCE SOON TO TAKE OVER MILLS

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

It is reliably learnt that the Government of India is seriously considering taking over of certain mills in India. Instructions to this effect have been issued to the Provincial Governments. An ordinance to enable this is also in the offing, it is further learnt.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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Kashmir Commission Lacked Firmness

CZECH MEMBER'S NEW PEACE PROPOSAL

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

DR. Oldrich Chyle, Czechoslovak member of the United Nations Kashmir Commission today published his minority report on its work in which he accused the Commission of having made several errors in its negotiations.

He placed part of the blame for failure on Britain and the United States.

After listing numerous cases in which he alleged that the Commission made mistakes in dealing with the Indian and Pakistan Governments, he proposed that the Security Council appoint a new Commission composed of representatives of all members of the Council.

The report said: "It is of course quite obvious that as a mere holder of a mandate from the Security Council, the Commission could, on taking over its task, only take cognizance of the given situation, and no fault can be ascribed to it as far as the core of the dispute proper is concerned.

"On the other hand, however, it is necessary to state that the mediation efforts of the Commission did not contribute in a constructive way to the positive solution of the whole problem.

SERIOUS MISTAKE

"It needs placing on record that" as the Commission has made a serious mistake in that it cancelled the Joint Political Conference which had been convened with the assent of both the Governments for August 22, 1949 in New Delhi.

(b) **"But in its unauthorised proposal for the arbitration of truce agreement it overstepped its terms of reference.**

(c) "The secret arbitration offer of the Commission was, before being presented to the Governments of India and Pakistan, placed at the disposal of the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom, and President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee, in a synchronised action, made use of it for a public interventionary pressure.

(d) "The verbatim text of the secret arbitration memorandum came into the hands of the British High Commissioners in New Delhi and Karachi at the same time or even sooner than it was officially presented to the Indian Government, without even an attempt on the part of the Commission—despite urging by its Chairman at the time—to institute due investigation of both cases of a flagrant breach of the integrity of the Commission's proceedings.

(e) "The Commission did not show sufficient sagacity when presenting its basic proposal of a solution of the Kashmir problem—the proposal which was adopted as the resolution of August 13, 1948, in which the Commission deeply underrated the significance of the 'Azad Forces'—and failed altogether to take into account the situation in the 'north area', on which two problems, subsequently all the Commission's work, kept on foundering.

(f) "The Commission did not succeed in winning over the public confidence on either side.

WEAK STAND

"Instead of taking a firm stand on definite issues where it was necessary, the Commission preferred to go by way of clarification promises, compromising thus its own position and achieving on the whole in a positive way nothing.

"The failure of the Commission's mission is, therefore, not solely ascribable to the intransigence of the Governments of India and Pakistan.

"There reasons must be also looked for in the activities of the Commission per se, with a proper light thrown on the substance of the whole problem of Kashmir.

"Whatever the reasons are for not rectifying the oversight in the resolution of August 13, 1948 by a proper formal, legal instrument, it is to a great extent the Commission's own fault that its mediatory efforts have not proved successful. "After the rejection of its proposal of April 28, 1949 to bring about a truce agreement, to which both Governments lodged material reservations, the Commission's majority considered on the whole any further efforts in mediation as futile and, from the beginning of June 1949 the United States delegation strove to bring the Commission round to the idea of solving the question of the truce by arbitration.

MORAL DUTY

"In its declaration, which took the form of a resolution, the Czechoslovak delegation on the other hand argued that it is the conviction of the Czechoslovak delegation that there exists on the part of the Commission a legal and at the same time even a moral duty to send invitations to both Governments to attend a joint political meeting before taking into consideration any other means of solution.

"The Commission was prepared to accept the Czechoslovak proposal but only subject to a successful termination meanwhile of the planned negotiations for the fixing of a definite line of demarcation, on the realisation of which the Czechoslovak delegation insisted with all the weight at its command.

"This tying up with a favourable result of the military negotiations in Karachi the Czechoslovak delegation declined with the basic declaration that "it is a serious political matter which must be considered on its own political grounds without any junction with military talks in Karachi whatsoever might be their result".

Dr Chyle then recorded his objection to a proposal that Admiral Chester Nimitz be appointed arbitrator for a truce agreement.

This was done, he said, despite his insistence that a joint political conference should be called first.

Such a conference was called, but at the same time, Dr. Chyle complained, the Commission was already ready with an arbitration proposal.

This was premature and politically unwise, he said.

Dr. Chyle declared "the course of the discussion on the offer of the arbitration of the truce agreement—to which the Commission was not even authorised on the basis of its terms of reference—made it clear indeed that the Commission was not free from outside influences, although it was to act only according to the mandate of the Security Council in the interests of the United Nations as a whole.

"The interventions by President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee were only made possible on the basis of precise and timely information emanating from the Commission itself".

If a peaceful solution of the dispute was to be attained it had to be seen that the Commission did not become an instrument of policy ,of certain great powers, he said.

Dr. Chyle concluded: "It cannot be, indeed, deduced from the failure of the Commission's mission that any further mediation in the Kashmir dispute is precluded. All it needs is a proper evaluation of the actual facts".

"The conclusion presented in the majority report expressing doubts about the flexibility of the Commission composed of five members is unwarranted.

"It was not a lack of flexibility but rather too much flexibility—as demonstrated by so many and so important clarifications, elucidations etc.—which considerably contributed to undermine the Commission's position, as a result of a vain attempt to please both parties to the dispute at the same time".

PROPOSAL

Dr. Chyle then made these proposals: (1) there must be a new mediation organ "untrammeled by any outside influence".

(2) There should be a new Kashmir Commission composed of the eleven members of the Council.

The minority report of Dr. Oldrich Chyle, came as a bombshell to United Nations circles when it was distributed to the Security Council, cables PTI Correspondent.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS' GRAND ANNUAL RALLY

The Grand Annual Provincial Rally of the Boy Scouts was held at St. Xavier's ground on Saturday evening. Sir Fazal I. Rahimtoola presided.

MURDER IN COLD BLOOD

Worker Runs Amok: Stabs Two

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 18.

A brutral murder in cold blood was committed in Jubbulpore on Friday in the presence of hundreds of awestruck spectators by a labourer employed in the Government Telegraph Workshop.

It is alleged that at about one-thirty in the afternoon, when Chhedi Comlie returned home he whipped out a big shikari knife and started stabbing his wife without any provocation. Her shreiks for help brought another woman from the adjoining house. The assailant thereupon leaving his wife rushed towards the other woman and after stabbing her lifted her bodily and threw her out on the street from the terrace.

Hundreds of spectators witnessed helplessly the ghastly sight. One youth tried unsuccessfully to catch the assailant and received injuries, doing so

Some time later the City Superintendent of Police, who had rushed to the spot on hearing the news, captured him with considerable difficulty as he had by then locked himself inside the house.

Both the women victims were removed to the hospital, where one succumbed in a precarious condition.

SCHOOL MISTRESS CROSS-EXAMINED

Bibinagar Case

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Dec. 18 (PTI): The cross-examination of Ratnamma, a school mistress of Bibinagar village, by defence counsel, was concluded today before the Special Tribunal hearing the Bibinagar Dacoity Case.

Replying to questions put by Mr. Rashid Siddique counsel for accused Mehatab Khan and Mohammed Khwaja, witness deposed the there never had been any Communist trouble in Bibinagar village either before or after January 10, last year, when the Razakars were alleged to have raided the village.

Most of the villagers of Bibinagar remained inside their houses on the night of the raid, and they met and spoke of the previous day's incident only the next morning. Only such of those who had to earn their food for the day went about their avocations, while a majority of the villagers suspended their normal business out of fear. Generally all shops, including grain shops, remained closed on the morning following the raid.

Police came on the scene in large numbers only on the night of the incident, witness stated.

The Tribunal then rose for the day to meet again tomorrow.

Rationalists To Form A National Body

FIRST CONVENTION IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Dec. 18 (PTI).

THE first convention of Indian Rationalists held here today resolved to form an All-India Rationalist Association and to nominate an All-India Committee to propagate Rationalism and to link the Association with the World Union of Freethinkers.

Thirty delegates from various Provinces attended the convention which began its proceedings this morning under the presidentship of Sir Raghunath P. Paranjpye.

Among those who sent messages wishing the convention a success were the President of the Rationalist Press Associations of London, Rationalist Associations of Australia and Ceylon, Mr. K. S. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport, Mr. M. N. Roy and Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Mr. S. Ramnathan, former Madras Minister, and chairman of the reception committee welcoming the delegates said the task before them was to build a Rationalists' organisation on a national basis, functioning as a section of the World Union of Freethinkers. It should act in consonance with sister organisations in other countries under the common banner of World Union.

RIGHT TO ENQUIRE

He stated that Rationalists demanded recognition of the fundamental right of every human being to enquire reason and to question, instead of merely accepting what was told on authority of a scripture, person or tradition as an act of faith.

Presiding over the first convention of Indian Rationalists at the Rajaji Hall, Sir Raghunath said he was confirmed in his belief that "most of the ills of our motherlands can be ultimately traced to the want of rational outlook—not only in theory but specially in practice—in the large majority of my countrymen, not excluding most of our leaders".

The convention, the first of its kind to be held in this country, has as its objective the organisation of a rationalist movement in India and affiliation of the same with the World Union of Freethinkers. The movement is calculated to "fight the age-long superstition and induce reasoning attitude in the people".

Sir Raghunath said that, while he accepted rationalism as intellectually the best attitude on problems of a philosophical kind he was even more interested in the application of rationalism to all practical problems of life".

"It is my firm conviction that many problems of our country will be found much more easy of solution if our people, and especially our leaders, take their courage in both hands and consider them from a purely logical and scientific point of view and not give too much importance to antiquated, superstitious or sentimental considerations, which of course have to be taken into account, but have to be fought and not be trucked to", he added.

Sir Raghunath said: "A common civil law for all inhabitants is still wanting. We still talk of a Hindu Code, which by the way is being opposed by many sections of Hindu society, and which, though far better than the present confused state of the law current in different parts and in different communities, would after all affect only a portion—though by far the greater portion—of our people.

The constitution has done well in abolishing untouchability by law, but the leaders of the people and the Government must see that this law is actually observed in practice, and that a time should soon come when the word "untouchable" has lost all significance and when all the inhabitants are placed on the same social, political, economic and educational level.

Earlier in his speech Sir Raghunath said the totalitarian attitude, which was observable in all parts of the world was the very antithesis of rationalism. "I hope we in India will make a conscious effort to avoid the dangers of dictatorship and totalitarianism".

As to the grow more food campaign in the country, Sir Raghunath said, that even the complete success of all the measures suggested by the leader would only be a short term solution unless they checked the growth of population.

"It is high time for the Government", he said, "to go closely into this question of our population and as a first step to appoint an expert committee to go into all our demographic problems".

PROTEST AGAINST BAN ON DADOO

Convention Planned In S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 18 (PTI-Reuter): The Transvaal Indian Congress yesterday announced the formation of a committee to arrange a convention on February 19, 1950 of "all freedom-loving people of the Transvaal" to protest "against the ban on freedom of speech on Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, President of the South African Indian Congress".

The Union Government recently forbade Dr. Dadoo to address public meetings in various parts of the Union, including urban areas of the Witwatersrand and Durban.

The Committee comprises official representatives of the Transvaal branches of the African National Congress—the African Peoples Organisation —the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Communist Party and the African Tailoring Workers Union.

The announcement said the Committee was preparing to hold meetings throughout the Transvaal as a preliminary to the convention.

NIZAM, A DRAIN ON BUDGET

Jayaprakash On Why He Should Go

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 18 (UPI): "The Socialist Party was demanding the deposition of the Nizam not because he was a Muslim but because his continuation was a terrible drain on the national budget, just as other Rajas and Rajpramukhs were" declared Shri Jayaprakash the Socialist leader, addressing a huge gathering today at Karimnagar.

Fervently appealing to the Muslims of Hyderabad not to be sentimental and communal in their outlook, Shri Jayaprakash said that the Muslims should forget the past and realise their present position in the changed political conditions. He warned that any attempt on their part to revive communal organisation would be detrimental to heir own existence.

"As a matter of fact the Socialist Party did not recognise any religion or caste. It stood for the poor and the oppressed among whom the vast majority of Muslims could be included" said the Socialist leader.

Now, he continued, if the Nizam who was hitherto a "blood sucker" was to be deposed in order that he might not make use of public funds, the Muslims should not grumble. On the other hand, he added, it should be regarded as a good augury for the future.

Shri Jayaprakash was presented with a purse of Rs. 10,000 by the people of Karimnagar on the occasion.

Truck Turns Turtle

SAMBALPUR, Dec. 18 (UPI): One coolie died and three others sustained serious injuries when a truck, proceeding to the rail road bridge site with a heavy load of cement bags, turned turtle six miles from here yesterday.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

SOME persons have strange ways of amusing themselves. I was reading in a Sunday paper of a club called the Thirteen Club in which members tried to defy all the ordinary superstitions. The writer says that nothing happened except that one day the Club did not meet as it ought to have done. Something had happened and the whole thing went smash. The burden of broken mirrors, spilt salt and dropped forks was surely too much for the Club to survive.

There is so much trouble in this world that one cannot understand why anyone should go out of his way to court disaster. I see that my old friend Dr. Raghunath Paranjpye has said something nasty about astrologers and superstitions at the First Convention of Indian Rationalists in Madras but I hope he will not be so rash as to tempt Providence in the manner of the Thirteen Club. I am all for rationalism—in its right place, as the old lady said of her neighbour's dog. But let it not be overdone.

There is an assumption of superiority in those who keep their superstitions in check and are furtive about it, which is most annoying. As an old friend once told me, wrongly, "There are two classes of people—those who smoke, and those who smoke in private." It is not true of smoking but it is certainly true of superstition. Did not the great Bacon observe that there is a superstition in avoiding superstitions?

I have had several people telling me that they are not superstitious but all of them have a kink. One estimable gentleman will not do business on certain days; a lady who is otherwise normal, will not allow guests at her parties to number thirteen. The other day I was invited to dinner and so was another more slap-dash individual. He had taken the precaution to 'phone and ask if the dinner was formal or not. The hostess taking it to refer to dress, said "informal, of course." The party had hardly begun when in breezed in the villain of this story, leading in another friend with a broad beam on his face. And he had upset the carefully adjusted balance by making the party just thirteen. Of course, there was nothing for it to wait dinner until another had been dug up to save the whole function. Fussy? Perhaps. But it is better to be careful than to be sorry.

Utkal Convocation

CUTTACK, Dec. 18 (UPI): A special convocation of the Utkal University will be held on January 11, to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister.

The honorary degree will also be conferred at the same special convocation on Sardar Patel, and the Maharaja Shree Pratap Chandra Bhanj Deo of Mayurbhanj, who has been the Pro-Chancellor of the Utkal University.

Maulana Azad will receive the degree of Doctor of Literature at the convocation.

'Quake Shocks Recorded: Possibly In Russia

SYDNEY, Dec. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Two major earthquakes were recorded at the River View Observatory in Sydney last night and today. Officials thought they occurred between Russia and Japan or possibly in Russia.

THE TRACTOR BUNGLE IN STARVING INDIA

Acreage Target Unachieved: Full Benefit Not Derived

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18 (PTI).

RESULTS of mechanical cultivation by tractors undertaken by the Central, Provincial and State Governments during the current year 1949-50, show that in no case was the total target acreage, in accordance with the standard average output of the tractors, achieved.

This was disclosed in a statement laid on the table in Parliament by the Food Minister Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram recently.

The statement, running into four foolscap pages, contained details about the total number of tractors purchased, the amount spent on them, total acreage ploughed and other details and was in answer to a question by Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta.

The main reasons ascribed for the failure to achieve the target figures, according to the statement, were breakdown of tractors, lack of spare parts which had to be imported late supply of essential parts like ploughs, inexperience of staff and absence of workshop facilities for servicing and maintenance.

PURCHASES

One thousand three hundred and eighteen tractors and 25 bulldozers had been purchased so far by the Central, Provincial and State Governments at a cost of Rs. 253,20,985, the statement said.

Two hundred and twenty-one tractors and 12 bulldozers were purchased by the Central Tractor Organisation of the Government of India from the disposals along with a lot of other equipment for a lump sum, and separate costs of these tractors were not available. Two hundred and sixty nine tractors in all were stated to be out of order at present. Twenty-two of them, belonging to the Central Tractor Organisation, were beyond repair and accordingly they were being dismantled. Parts from these tractors would be used for repair of other machines.

A note attached to the statement stated that no tractor, except the 22 cannibalised tractors, of the Organisation was completely out or order. All tractors required seasonal overhaul. The fact that some tractors were now being overhauled did not indicate that they rendered no service during the season. The number of hours lost by the tractors would therefore not be an accurate index of average operational performance.

ACREAGE

Total acreage of land ploughed by the tractors during the last year was given in the statement as 3,77,164 acres, which fell short of the target fixed in every Province and State. As the target figures from certain Provinces had not been received, the percentage of shortage could not be ascertained.

The Food Minister, however, pointed out in a written reply to another question that the area under tractor cultivation in India in 1949-50 according to reports received from most Provinces and States was 5,17,957 acres, the target figure for such cultivation being 5,78,100 acres.

One of the facilities offered by Government for mechanical cultivation, it was stated, was that tractors were allowed to be imported free of duty. Tractors were hired out to ryots on a subsidised basis, or concessional rates which differed from Province to Province. In some Provinces loans were granted for tractor cultivation.

MUTT AND JEFF—I Fooled You All This Time—You Thought Jeff Would Paint Himself In — By BUD FISHER

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